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FAILURE LAID TO MATERIAL EVALUATIONS

National Education Group at Los Angeles Hears of Antidotes

BUSINESS MEN CITE BREAKDOWN CAUSES

Reëducation in Spiritual Values Held Only Remedy for Fall Due to Materialism

By MARJORIE SHULER

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, June 30—Dependence upon materiality inevitably causes financial breakdown, and the only remedy is reëducation in spiritual values.

Bankers, brokers, motion picture administrators and industrialists have given this message many times in the last 24 hours at the convention of the National Education Association here.

Education must supply the antidote for any failure on the part of mechanical and material civilization to satisfy, Howard Whipple, vice-president of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, told the delegates.

"Banking as well as other economic activities," he said, "will benefit from greater attention on the part of our schools toward establishing the highest sense of honesty, kindliness, teamwork and fair play in the minds of our young people. While normally such instruction is the province of the home, with our diverse family life due to the diversity of our racial mixture, some common agency of standardization is necessary.

Training Demanded

"None is better or more available than the school with its compulsory attendance requirement. While it is not felt that the ethical and moral standard of the youth of today is a declining one, in one particular, that of attitude toward debt, it is felt that retrogression rather than progression is the rule. This is due to a variety of causes, the greatest of which perhaps is the fact that our education for life has been along the lines of job-centered courses rather than man-centered. We regard materialism as an end rather than a means."

"There is so much glamour in the notion of the newsboy who gets to be President of the United States that the self-made captain of industry is

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Government Wins Hungary's Election By Large Majority

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST, June 30 — Though complete official returns of the Hungarian elections will not be known for some days, the results so far indicate a decisive victory for the Government, the National Unity and Christian Economic parties. Of a total of 245 mandates, the Government already has 155, which gives it an absolute majority and it is expected it will have nearly 200 mandates in the new Parliament.

Failure of the Independent Agricultural Party, led by Gaston Gaal, to obtain more than four seats, and the success of the two Legitimists, Counts George Pallavic and Moritz Esterhazy, is much commented upon. It should be pointed out, though, that since voting in Hungary is for persons rather than for lists, this result is less a victory for legitimism than for these two large landowners.

The unopposed return of Count Albert Apponyi, marked the fiftieth anniversary of his first election to the Hungarian Parliament. He has served consecutively for half a century. His son, Count George Apponyi, was elected for the first time today.

The Government's success cannot be too strongly emphasized, not so much as an expression of Hungarian public opinion, as proof of the strength of the Count Bethlen régime. However, voting today will be in towns which constitute a stronghold of the Social Democrats, chief Opposition party.

Furthermore voting in towns is by secret ballot but is open in the country, which has worked to the advantage of the Government in a majority of the constituencies. It is expected Opposition parties will obtain a few mandates, but not sufficient to form an effective opposition.

The Parliament just dissolved, elected in 1926, was post-war Hungary's first. Previously two national assemblies had governed while changing the Constitution. The present Upper House is composed of representatives of hereditary peers, municipalities, churches and organizations such as chambers of commerce. The Lower House or House of Deputies is elected by general franchise.

In the last Parliament the Government of Count Bethlen had more than 200 seats to 42 for the Opposition. It is generally believed distribution of the forces will be very little changed this time.

Radio Control Given To Canadian Parliament

OTTAWA, June 30 (AP)—Control of radiocasting in Canada belongs to the Dominion Parliament and not to the provincial Legislatures, a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada ruled today.

Casual Swing of Pick Brings Gold to Light

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Perth, W. Aust.

A FARMER at Burracoppin recently uprooted a tree on his land and found gold. He casually disturbed with his pick some stones in the hole where the tree had been standing and noticed a small piece of gold showing in a stone.

Upon application to the nearest mining office he secured a 24-acre reward claim. Some 30 tons of ore crushed from this new find has yielded over 2 ounces of gold to the ton and there is more stone ready to be milled.

Dry Law Found Unresponsible For Racketeer

Similar Gangs, Affairs Institute Hears, Existed in Wet Era

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 30—Responsibility for racketeering was laid at the door of business leaders by law enforcement authorities speaking before the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia here today, with an admonition that they must recapture ethical standards.

Repeal of prohibition is not the panacea for racketeering, George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney for the southern district of New York, declared. The criminal and his gang existed long before prohibition, and if the saloon were restored, he said, "It would be the resort of hoodlums and criminals; if the saloon is to remain illegal with the proposed repeal of prohibition, the same problem of illegal liquor selling would remain and the criminal class would continue to be attracted to it."

Pointing out that, in New York City, industries from milk and flour to artichokes and window cleaning are threatened by rackets, Mr. Medalie stated that no one cause can be blamed for their existence. Immigration cannot be held responsible, he said, for many criminals are flourishing today whose ancestors never knew either southern or eastern Europe. The remedy for racketeering, in Mr. Medalie's opinion, lies in a large measure in the hands of business.

"Legitimate business," he declared, "can create a legitimate boycott of its own."

Establishment of adequately organized police and detective forces to meet the threat of the racket, he said, was also necessary. While praising the Federal Government's campaign against the racketeer through the income tax, Mr. Medalie declared "the remedy through prosecution is still essentially a state function."

Costs Chicago $145,000,000 a Year

Col. Robert Isham Randolph, consulting engineer of Chicago, estimated that racketeering costs the city of Chicago $145,000,000 a year, adding that the moral cost is probably even more important.

The "collusive agreement" racket, combinging business, labor unionism, politics and the criminal underworld, he termed the worst type. There are high ethical standards in both business and labor unionism, but "each needs to recognize the imperative need of a thoroughgoing cleaning of its own house," he said.

Mr. Medalie and Colonel Randolph spoke at a round-table meeting presided over by Dr. Raymond Moley, professor of public law at Columbia

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Music Clubs Plan Los Angeles Visit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 30—California's well-known hospitality was found unquenched by delegates to the seventeenth biennial convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs when they returned to San Francisco last evening from a journey into the giant redwood forests north of here.

They found that Los Angeles, not to be musically outdone by its sister metropolis, had issued an invitation for them to journey southward before returning to their homes, to listen to a symphony or two under the stars in Hollywood Bowl, and attend numerous other musical events. Many of them accepted.

Among the redwoods they had been guests of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco in Bohemian Grove, where in addition to hearing an al-fresco concert given by members of the club, they heard an organ recital in the open air.

At the official close of the meeting yesterday it was announced that the next biennial convention will be held in Minneapolis and that the new board of directors will discuss the federation's business during the third week of October at Little Rock, Ark.

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CHICAGO'S SCHOOL WORKERS TRY TO LIVE WITH NO PAY

But They Find It Hard to Meet Bills and Keep Families

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 30—How the tricky problem of living without money is being met by teachers, school janitors, lunch-room attendants and others whom the Chicago Board of Education has not been able to pay for two months or more, has been told to a Monitor reporter by some 20 people in the schools, interviewed at random.

While teachers have missed two monthly pay days, janitors and other civil service employees are rounding their eleventh week without wages, due to the abrupt cutting off of the usual tax income of local government and collapse of its credit. Certain other municipal employees are facing a similar problem though one of more recent origin.

One school janitor said he does not know how he can manage much longer. His eyes look kind but rather frightened. "I have a wife and five little ones," he said. "Already I owe $50 to the grocery and the butcher shop. I do not think I can get much more charged. The grocer says he's got bills to pay too. You can't blame him. We haven't been buying much lately, just enough to keep the children from starving. I walk to work. The wife said she wouldn't send the children to school, their shoes are so bad, but I said there's only a few days left, she might as well. They wanted to turn off our gas but when I told the collector I worked for the schools he wrote that down on the bill and said he would leave it on.

"I haven't any money at all. I can't even buy a newspaper to find out if the school board is going to pay our wages. I have to look at the newspaper stands when I go by."

Dollar Looked Big

This case is probably not exceptional. He was just one of a group the writer chanced to speak to at a meeting. He left the gathering with $1 in his pocket given to him by the head of the school janitors' union, who is trying to make the limited funds at his disposal go as far as he can. The dollar doesn't look very big in comparison to what a man gets for 11 weeks' work, but this janitor looked relieved as he put it in his pocket. He hasn't asked for aid of the United Charities or any other

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British Conquer Highest Summit Scaled by Man

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, June 30 — Another mighty peak of the Himalaya mountains has been conquered by a party of young British mountaineers who, under the leadership of F. S. Smythe, have succeeded in reaching the top of Mount Kamet, 24,472 feet high and the loftiest summit ever scaled by man.

Nine previous expeditions had failed in attempts to ascend Kamet's majestic snowy sides and challenging glaciers towering above the Garhwal district in the United Provinces. Only bare announcement of the Smythe party's great feat has as yet been received by The Times of London.

Service runners between the series of camps down through the steep-sided gorges to the valley of the Dhaoli River brought the news that the objective had been reached June 21.

According to a copyrighted message to The Times, the party left the base camp June 6 and established and provisioned five more camps. Camp four was pitched on a precipitous ice shelf 22,500 feet up, while camp five was the final halt 2000 feet from the summit. Previous messages had reported the cheerful and hard-working qualities of native porters, auguring well for success of the venture.

Besides Mr. Smythe, who has already had extensive mountaining experience and was a member of the recent Kanchenjunga expedition, the party includes Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, R. Greene, R. L. Holdsworth, Oxford University rowing "blue," and E. E. Shipton.

The object of the expedition, besides the conquest of Kamet, was to explore the source of the River Ganges in the glacier region. Botanical and topographical work was carried out and photographic and cinematograph records were made.

On previous attempts to scale Kamet an altitude of 2000 feet from the summit was reached twice in 1912 by C. F. Meade, in 1920 by Dr. Kellas and Maj. H. T. Moorshead. Both were defeated by the extreme cold, softness of the snow and lack of suitable equipment.

German Woman Skier Scales Mount Baker

SEATTLE, Wash., June 30 (AP)—A hitherto unaccomplished ascent of Mount Baker, 10,750 feet high, from the north side, has been made by Milans Jank of Munich, Ger., a foremost woman skier, and three men companions. The peak is in the Cascade Mountains in northern Washington.

The party made the climb Sunday, overcoming sleet, snow, and the rigors of a mountain storm, and returned to this city yesterday. Members of the Seattle Ski Club, Bob Hayes, Dr. Otto Strisek and Ben Thompson, accompanied the German alpinist.

The climbers left Mount Baker lodge at 12:30 a. m. Sunday morning in rain and sleet. They reached the summit at 1 p. m. after cutting steps in an ice wall almost 1000 feet from the top. A thunder and lightning storm was encountered on the return trip.

Russia Solves Unemployment To Detriment of Living Levels

Soviet System Develops Unlimited Demand for Workers —Test Expected When Machinery Gains Wider Use

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—One of the fundamental economic contrasts between the Soviet Union and the outside world today may be briefly summarized in the statement that a primary concern of the Soviet Government is not to find jobs for men, but to find, and still more to train, men for jobs. Russia today suggests a huge combination vocational school and labor exchange.

Unemployment in Russia, which for many years had been steady and fairly heavy, the number of registered unemployed from 1923 until 1929, was never below 1,000,000, and sometimes approached 2,000,000, disappeared completely last summer and autumn, except for those classes of disfranchised citizens who are barred from state employment for political reasons. It was succeeded by a labor shortage that has led to a variety of efforts to recruit workers and train them for skilled labor.

The payment of unemployment relief, except to persons who could prove physical disability was stopped last autumn. People applying for work now pass through an institution which has replaced the old labor exchange and calls itself "board of management for training workers." This institution gives preference in the supplying of labor to big construction enterprises, which are regarded as possessing major importance, such as the Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk steel plants, the Dnieprstroi hydroelectric power plants, etc.

In order to avoid the waste and difficulty of breaking in completely inexperienced workers many of the new applicants for labor are assigned to vocational courses under the direction of the Central Institute of Labor, with headquarters in Moscow and branches all over the country. In these courses they learn how to be carpenters, molders, steel-riveters or what not, the enterprise which wishes to hire them paying them a maintenance wage while they are taking these courses.

Altogether 500,000 or 600,000 people are being trained in these courses, and the number tends to increase continually. There has also been a vast expansion of the vocational schools

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MOROCCAN PLAN FOR SPAIN HELD UNOFFICIAL VIEW

Abandonment Proposal Only Electorate Speech of Minister

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, June 30—The suggestion that Spain should abandon Morocco has caused considerable perturbation in all European capitals, and at Geneva.

It is remembered with misgiving that Morocco was the principal bone of contention of the powers in the pre-war days and though Spain, were it to leave the African possession which has cost it so much money, human life and prestige, would doubtless ask the League of Nations to take charge there, this would almost certainly be reviving German, Italian and French ambitions. Thus the change of régime in Spain, which appears to have little concern with European politics, might produce the gravest discussion.

But all this commotion is merely caused by an electioneering speech of Indalecio Prieto, Finance Minister, who is a Socialist. Certainly he employed phrases at Bilbao which might be interpreted as indicating his desire to rid Spain of the Moroccan zone, which has always been a nuisance. But he was speaking not as a minister, but only as a private person presenting himself to the electorate.

It is true the Socialist Party will be the strongest and most homogeneous in the new Cortes, but it is doubtful whether it will assume the responsibility of forming the Government, and even if it does it requires the support of the Radical Republicans of Alejandro Lerroux and the Right Republicans of Niceto Alcala Zamora. It cannot take any far-reaching initiative of its own.

Indeed Señor Prieto, whose attention was called to the report that notification of alleged Spanish intentions had been given to the mandates commission of the League, declares no definite project has been formed and no manifestation of international character contemplated.

Thus it would appear that speculations about the future of Morocco are premature. Further information regarding the elections shows that while the Socialist Party is most numerous, it is closely followed by the Radical Republican, and Señor Zamora, Provisional President, once more refers to Señor Lerroux as the arbitrator of the Cortes. Indeed, there is singular unanimity in regarding Señor Lerroux as the chief personal victor of last Sunday, and a strong current is setting in his favor.

Right Republicans and Radical Socialists also will play important parts in Parliament. These are the four principal groups. Perhaps one should add the compact Catalan group, led by Col. Francisco Macia. Outside these parties, which make up more than two-thirds of the Assembly, there are the scattered forces of the Republican Action, Nationalists, Agrarians, Independents, Roman Catholics, and the National Action.

No Communist Deputy has been elected. An electoral map of Spain published by one newspaper, shows the conutry almost entirely Republican. There are three or four tiny black patches in Badajos, Toledo, Saragossa and on the outskirts of Madrid, and a most important patch in Navarre, around Pamplona. Then there are extreme Labor tendencies in Oviedo.

Finally the Autonomists have captured Catalonia and made their appearance around Bilbao (Vizcaya) and Corunna (Galicia).

The Heraldo publishes an open telegram to the former King, Alfonso, in which, referring to the election results, it recalls that the former monarch made the statement in which he intimated he did not renounce his rights, but would await an authentic expression of collective wishes. The result of the elections, remarks the Heraldo, should remove the last illusions and should bring a definite renunciation from Alfonso, for himself and his family.

FLIERS LEAVE ALASKA ON HOP TO EDMONTON

Post and Gatty Near End of Round-the-World Trip Ahead of Schedule

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, June 30 (AP)—Wiley Post and Harold Gatty took off here at 3:24 a. m. (8:24 a. m. E. S. T.) today for Edmonton, Alberta, 1450 miles away.

Triumphant over the northern Pacific Ocean, as well as the Atlantic, the fliers had sailed into Fairbanks last night on their 15,000-mile dash around the world.

The fliers steered their monoplane, Winnie Mae, about 2500 miles across the Pacific from Khabarovsk, Siberia, to Solomon, near Nome, yesterday and then 500 miles more to Fairbanks before calling it a day.

The globe girdlers left Khabarovsk at 4 a. m., eastern standard time, Monday, and reached Solomon at 2:45 p. m., western Alaska time (8:45 p. m. eastern standard time), averaging about 150 miles an hour for the first nonstop eastward crossing of the Pacific in that area.

The landing at Solomon in the place of Nome, their intended destination, indicated they had erred slightly in reckoning their position but they missed their mark only 36 miles.

Taking less than three hours at Solomon, they hopped for Fairbanks at 5:30 p. m. (11:30 p. m. eastern standard time) and arrived here at 9:25 p. m. (2:25 a. m., eastern standard time, Tuesday).

On an attempted takeoff at Solomon the plane nosed over, due to the rough ground, and stopped with its propeller apparently bent. Wiley Post seized a hammer and wrench and pounded it into shape and they were off. The flight to Fairbanks was uneventful. The fliers arranged to have their plane serviced while they slept and announced they would leave for Edmonton, Alta., at dawn today.

Despite two long delays in Siberia, the fliers still were ahead of their 10-day schedule upon landing here. They had covered roughly 12,000 miles in 6 days, 22 hours and 29 minutes, and had about three days left in which to cover the distance to New York, the starting and stopping point.

Woman Flier Sets Record

PARIS, June 30 (AP)—The French Aero Club today received a telegram from Mme. Maryse Bastie, French aviator, saying she had landed at Urino, a small town near Nijni Novogorod, Russia, after a straight flight from Le Bourget near here. She left Le Bourget, Sunday morning.

The distance is calculated to be about 1810 miles. If confirmed this would give her the world record for light airplanes. Her monoplane weighs about 600 pounds.

The previous record, aviation officials said, was held by Barney Zimmerly, American flier, who did 1725 miles.

Mme. Bastie flew a German monoplane with a French motor.

Amnesty Offered To Burmese Rebels

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RANGOON, Burma, June 30—A revised amnesty for Burmese rebels was declared in a government communiqué issued here yesterday. The Government, it is announced, will offer a free pardon, in respect to offense in the rebellion, to all who surrender within a month of the time the amnesty is published.

The only conditions attached will be that the rebels must live peaceably in the villages, must not rejoin rebel forces again or assist in any way, and must give a statement on all facts of the rebellion within their knowledge. Organizers of the rebellion, gang leaders and chief lieutenants are excepted from amnesty, and a list will be published giving their names.

The Government, in the communiqué, states the question of providing economic relief to the Burmese still is under consideration at a conference between the Governor and Burmese chiefs.

NEW LIGHT SHED ON ANTIQUITY OF CIVILIZATION

Baron von Oppenheim Tells of Long-Hidden Secrets of Ancient Mesopotamia

Long-hidden secrets of ancient Mesopotamia, which are believed to carry the record of civilization to greater antiquity than any former discoveries, were described today by Dr. Baron Max von Oppenheim of Berlin.

Baron von Oppenheim, who has just arrived in Boston on his way to Germany, has visited the United States chiefly to discuss with other natural scientists and those interested in the work of excavation, the details of his discoveries in Upper Mesopotamia.

The unearthing of Tell-Halaf, the most ancient capital of a Sub-Arean-Hittite race, has been the object of Baron von Oppenheim and his corps of about 400 Bedouins since he first visited the spot in 1911.

Though at first prevented from searching for this lost city by the superstitions of the Bedouins, they later coöperated with him in finding the exact location and in the actual work of excavation which has now covered about 20 years.

The discovery of Tell-Halaf is held of primary importance to historians and natural scientists because it has proved that the Sub-Arean-Hittite culture, which goes back to 4000 B. C., was the third indigenous and independent culture in the Near East besides the Egyptian and Babylonian cultures.

These finds are in part even older than those excavated by the Anglo-American Expedition at Ur of the Chaldees, and though the excavations of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen and at Ur are rich in priceless treasures of gold and objects of art, those at Tell-Halaf are richer in unequaled stone carvings, partly of tremendous dimensions, and these are all estimated to be 5000 years old or more.

The stone statuary is almost entirely of basalt and dates back to the third millennium B. C. It is oftentimes remarkable for its gigantic dimensions and delineations of elemental strength and has been found in a remarkable state of preservation.

Baron von Oppenheim has assembled all of his discoveries in his private museum in Berlin, which is open free to the public several hours each day. The stone carvings, figures and fragments of such are contained in

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Farm Bodies Unite to Protect Marketing Act

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 30—Unanimous agreement among 13 leading agricultural organizations of the country to pool their resources in an aggressive campaign for protection of the Agricultural Marketing Act from any changes not favorable to organized agriculture was reached here yesterday.

The majority of the organizations represented have been the direct outgrowth of the marketing act, established for coöperative handling of farm products.

The representatives of 13 national organizations met here at the call of the National Agricultural Conference, brought into being on May 18 through the initiative of the American Farm Bureau Federation. In addition to the American Farm Bureau Federation, the following groups are represented in the agreement:

National Grange, Farmers' National Grain Corporation, National Livestock Marketing Association, American Cotton Coöperative Association, National Wool Marketing Association, National Coöperative Milk Producers, National Beet Growers' Association, National Fruit & Vegetable Exchange, Inc., National Committee of Farm Organizations, National Bean Marketing Association, National Cooperative Council, National Pecan Marketing Association.

Higher Taxes Proposed In Portugal's Budget

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Lisbon, Port., June 30

AN INCREASED gasoline tax of four cents a gallon and an inheritance tax of 2 per cent were proposed yesterday by Dr. Antonio d'Oliveira Salazar, Minister of Finance, in presenting the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

He said there was an estimated surplus of approximately $76,512, but he proposed the new taxes to meet any possible drop in revenue. An emergency tax on state salaries also is under consideration, he said.

Soviet Trade Is Threatened By Tariff Act

$137,000,000 of Business Said to Hinge on Treasury's Forced Labor Decision

By RICHARD L. STROUT

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 30—There is little question here that treasury officials have it in their power to wipe out American trade with Russia amounting last year to $137,000,000. This could be done under a clause of the Tariff Act that takes effect Jan. 1. Whether officials will take any such drastic step is another matter. But some decision must be made before January, and whichever decision is taken, it will certainly be a major step in the relationship between the Soviet Republic and the United States.

Under Section 307 of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act, customs officials were instructed to bar all goods made by forced or indentured labor. The only exception was in forced labor products in which domestic production did not meet national needs. The bill was originally aimed at tobacco from Sumatra. Because of its drastic nature the dace of effectiveness was postponed a year in order to give the countries concerned an opportunity to correct alleged abuses. In the meantime, the clause barring "convict" labor, which is quite a different thing from "forced" labor is already in effect, and has been used in connection with imports of Russian goods, particularly lumber and pulpwood.

A conference between F. X. A. Eble, commissioner of customs, Seymour Lowman, assistant secretary in charge of customs, and agents of the Amtorg, the Soviet trading organization in the United States, is being held today in connection with the "convict" labor clause of a new pulpwood shipment to the International Paper Company.

On the larger question of "forced labor" the customs bureau has instituted quiet investigations which will continue for some months. These do not so far concern Russia, save indirectly, but affect territories where it is charged a system of indentured labor exists, mostly in tropical areas. Although forced labor allegedly exists in rubber producing countries, the fact that the United States produces no rubber presumably bars the taking effect of the law in that commodity.

Almost from the first it was argued in some quarters that the new section would apply to Russia. With equal vehemence it has been denied. In brief, the point is whether all labor under the Soviet system of government is necessarily forced labor. The charge is that all work in Russia is controlled by the Government; that a worker who refuses to obey government orders starves and hence that he comes within the forced labor classification. This view has been taken by many anti-Russian elements. It is advanced by Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York; by congressmen from the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania, where competition of Russian coal is felt and is also held extensively within the customs bureau itself.

Russian trade with the United States last year was made up of $136,162,000 in American exports to the Soviet, and of $21,080,000 in imports.

Native Chants Again Rise in Moonlight Through Ancient Canyon of Mesa Verde

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCOS, Colo., June 30—Seated on a cliff overlooking Spruce Canyon in Mesa Verde National Park, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of Interior, witnessed Sunday the repeopling of an ancient cliff dwelling and the reënactment by Navajo actors of the traditional fire ceremony said to have been performed by the "little people close" of the green tableland many centuries ago.

Dr. Wilbur came here during the course of a tour of the Southwest looking into problems of land reclamation, National Park development, and the administration of Indian affairs. The ceremony was arranged in honor of Dr. Wilbur's visit.

With the dim light of a reluctant moon turning the yellow canyon walls into haunts of mystery, the spectators found their way down the trail leading to the canyon floor and sought out points of vantage on the cliffs overlooking the old ruins. It was a remarkably quiet gathering, apparently aware that the pages of history were being turned back.

In the darkness of the canyon the bulging cliff, which sheltered the intricate, many-roomed dwelling of Indians long gone, loomed as palely as the Proscenium Arch in a hushed theater. Then torches began to flame in the ancient Kivs, and Indians, ordinarily employees of the park department in overalls and cotton shirts, were found to have reverted to ancient costumes and, bodies streaked with white clay, now moved about the old stone structure, as their forerunners must have done.

The Navajo actors entered into a ceremony, based on that formerly given by the Hopi Indians and traceable through ceremonial chamber formations back to between 900 and 1300 A. D., after having spent the day in acts of purification, and their performance was more in the nature of venerated rite than entertainment.

The flaming torches reflecting on gleaming bodies, the eerie voice of the fire priest echoing up the canyon walls, the rhythmic thud of the drums, wild cadences of the chanters, and the swift movement of the dance, when young braves flailed one another with torches made from the bark of lightning-struck cedars, gave an impression of actuality which left the audience spellbound.

After expressing his pleasure over the performance, Dr. Wilbur referred to the Indian problem. He said he conceived the present obligation of the Indian Bureau was to develop the Indian to take care of himself, educate him to take care of his property and, as quickly as feasible, place him on a basis of competition with the white man. Regarding the National Parks, he declared that the Park Service was making every effort to determine the needs of the different classes of visitors and then to work out accommodations to fit such needs.

FRANCE WARY ON YIELDING TO GERMANY

Cabinet Awaits Action of Chamber of Deputies on Debt Concessions

HOOVER STANDS FIRM ON ORIGINAL PLAN

Washington Puts Success of Proposal Squarely Up to Paris Government

While the French Senate is debating the consequences of the American proposal of a war-debt holiday, the negotiations in Paris between the two governments are marking time.

France is awaiting some declaration from Germany as to the Reich's intentions concerning its obligations under the Young plan.

The Washington Government, while open to the negotiations on details of the moratorium, stands firm for the main purposes of the Hoover plan, and puts the decision squarely up to France.

By REX MILLER

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, June 30—The negotiations of the American Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, with the French Government marked time today, while the Senate discussed the consequences for France of President Hoover's debt-suspension proposal.

Although the meeting between the negotiators held last night at the Ministry of the Interior, after the French ministerial council had been acquainted with the latest American proposal, adjourned until tomorrow morning without finding a common basis of agreement, there is little doubt that some satisfactory settlement will eventually be devised. Such an accomplishment is recognized as absolutely essential, since failure to reach a definite conclusion would have serious repercussions throughout the world.

Not only France and the United States are vitally interested in the discussions now taking place here, but also many other countries, and especially Germany. Germany appears to have been holding aloof in the hope that the American Government could persuade France to abandon its rights under the Young plan. The Paris visit of the Reich Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, and Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, has been gradually put off, but it is felt the time is now approaching when Germany must give some declaration as to its intention of fulfilling its obligations under the Young plan upon which France insists.

Schacht's Attitude Criticized

The attitude adopted by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, who in a recent speech advised Germany to stand upon its "rights" and "put an end once and for all to this sordid traffic in figures and payments," is resented here. It is felt that Germany, as the principal beneficiary under the Hoover scheme, should show more appreciation for the aid that is being offered, and greater willingness to recognize valid obligations under international agreements.

The German Ambassador, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, sees Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, every day, and his reports undoubtedly have an important effect on the Franco-American negotiations.

British opinion is also closely followed here and remarks made by Ramsay MacDonald, Stanley Baldwin and Winston Churchill during yesterday's debate on disarmament in the House of Commons, which stressed the exceptional position of France with regard to the need of guarantees for security, have been received as evidence that the British nation is sympathetic to the French position.

Striking Diplomatic Change

The manner in which the Franco-American negotiations are being carried on throws striking light on the transformation in diplomatic methods which has been accomplished by the transatlantic telephone. Mr. Mellon frequently rings up the State or Treasury Department in Washington from the Embassy here to obtain technical information or discuss Paris developments, and President Hoover can "plug in" on the conversation whenever he desires.

Although no direct conversations with Washington have been carried on from the Ministry of the Interior itself, where the negotiations are taking place, this could be arranged if desired. The effect of these developments is certainly to concentrate responsibility upon the head of the Government, since there is never any need of emissaries making commitments without consulting their chiefs.

The Prime Minister, Pierre Laval, and his associates yesterday told Mr. Mellon and the American Ambassador, Walter E. Edge, they had gone as far as the Chamber of Deputies by its opinion registered in last Saturday's debate would allow them to go in the way of concessions. It seems unlikely that the Senate debate today will encourage the Cabinet in yielding any additional ground.

In view of their instructions from Washington, Mr. Mellon and Mr. Edge in two conferences held yesterday could not find a formula of agreement satisfactory to the French Cabinet. Adjournment last night certainly marked the most difficult point yet reached in the negotiations.

Compromises Possible

One important step forward can be registered. Both the United States and France have in general terms agreed that Germany's unconditional annuities under the Young plan for the coming year shall be paid into the

Bank for International Settlements for subsequent reloaning. Whether all should be reloaned to Germany or some small portion to other countries remains to be decided.

Another point on which compromise appears possible is fixing of the date at which the annuities on which the moratorium is granted shall be repaid. France does not want to wait more than five years while President Hoover is understood to have proposed 25. Between these two extremes some common ground can certainly be found.

More difficult to regulate is the question of the guarantee fund of 440,000,000 gold marks, about $105,600,000, which France is required to deposit with the Bank for International Settlements if Germany, at the end of a one-year debt holiday, demands the additional moratorium allowed under the Young plan. France insists that if this should occur this guarantee fund should be formed, not by new payments from France, but by funds reloaned to Germany by the International Bank in accordance with the proposed French amendment to the original Hoover plan.

There is still hope that some agreement can be reached between France and the United States by tomorrow, the day on which the Hoover scheme was to take effect.

War Debt Plan Put Squarely Up to Paris In Washington Statement

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 30 — The United States Government put the issue of the President's debt suspension proposal squarely up to the French Ministry today.

Following a day's indecisive negotiations in Paris yesterday, between Andrew W. Mellon, American Secretary of the Treasury, and Walter E. Edge, American Ambassador, with the French Premier, Pierre Laval, and his Cabinet, the Administration authorized the following declaration over the signature of William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State:

"It is our understanding that all governments are now agreed 'in principle' to the President's plan, except the French Government. Some difficulties have arisen in reconciling the French position with the spirit of the President's proposal. Discussions are still continuing between Ambassador Edge and Secretary Mellon with the French Ministry."

Early Action Sought

This pronouncement and the statement issued early yesterday by Mr. Castle following a conference with the President and before the Paris discussions got under way, are accepted here as indicating two purposes: the President's determination to insist upon the full measure of the far-reaching international project he proposed and the desire of the United States Government to bring the deliberations on the matter to an early conclusion.

Neither in these statements nor in the attitude of authorities here is there any intimation that an impasse had been reached in the French negotiations, or that an agreement is not certain. There is every confidence in White House and State Department quarters that an understanding will be worked out.

The negotiations are proceeding in the best of good will, it is declared. In issuing the two communications, the Administration is merely reaffirming its policy of standing firm on the President's proposal as originally intended.

Way Open to Compromise

The way is entirely open to compromise, but such modifications must not curtail the full effect of the President's project. This is the import of the two pronouncements and the background of the President's position.

The President is keeping in constant touch with the Paris discussions. He speaks frequently to Mr. Mellon by transatlantic telephone and is personally directing the negotiations.

He is also advising with financial and European authorities here. As his house guest last night he had Dwight W. Morrow (R.), Senator from New Jersey, who recently returned from a two months' trip to Europe and is fully acquainted with the political and economic situation there, and with Alanson B. Houghton, former Ambassador to Germany and Great Britain. Both are strongly in favor of the President's proposal.

French Senator Warns Against Aggression Of American Capital

PARIS, June 30 (AP)—While the Senate, preparatory to making known this afternoon its opinion of the Hoover war debt proposal, was discussing other matters, the Premier, Pierre Laval, prepared his defense of the Government's thesis.

He received Victor Berard, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Senate, and learned what he might expect the Senate to ask. It was considered likely that he indicated the importance of the Senate avoiding too searching an inquiry at this time.

André Porteu de Morandiere, Senator from Ille et Vilaine, told the Senate that French capital must be protected against foreign aggression, particularly American aggression.

He said that in 1910 France possessed 18.33 per cent of the world's capital. In 1927, he continued, the Nation's fortune was about $10,600,000,000, against $12,000,000,000 17 years earlier. During the same period, he declared, the fortune of the United States rose to $36,000,000,000.

"We must defend our capital every instant," he said, "against foreign capital and particularly American capital which is superabundant.

"If America became mistress of our enterprises it would practice equalizing of unemployment and rationalization of production. This would have very grave consequences for our economic organization as it would for our national defense."

The debate in the Senate opened late in the afternoon and was expected to last well into the night. The Premier was to be last on the list of speakers.

M. Lemery, a radical Socialist, who opened the debate, made a violent attack against the Hoover war-debt proposal, especially against the manner in which it was made.

"Two years ago," he said, "the United States took us by the throat to force money from us for war debts and now they are taking us by the throat to prevent us from collecting reparations from Germany."

The Senator argued that the United States should guarantee Germany would not misuse the money gained by the reparations holiday. It was not impossible, he said, that the money would be used to continue building up an attacking fleet of such vessels as the new vest-pocket cruiser Deutschland.

Belgian Paper Reports Continuance of Payments

BRUSSELS, June 30 (AP)—Despite denials in official circles that Belgo-German negotiations have taken place concerning the maintenance of mark payments, the newspaper Le Peuple today printed a short story saying Germany had agreed to continue such payments during the projected debt moratorium.

It was the suspension of these payments, which amount to $5,000,000 annually, against which Belgium most strenuously objected.

The newspaper further reported that negotiations concerning other Belgian loans seeking moratorium included the $3,000,000 reconstruction and $1,250,000 colonial loans.

Le Peuple expressed the hope that American bankers would extend the debt holiday to Belgian reconstruction loans listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Gibson Backs Debt Plan As Statesmanlike Move

BRUSSELS, June 30 (AP) — The American Ambassador, Hugh S. Gibson, today praised President Hoover's war debt proposal as indicative of real courage and true statesmanship.

"There is no reason to believe," Mr. Gibson said in a statement, "that Belgium's special situation will not be taken into account when it comes time to consider the methods of applying the scheme. The Hoover plan is not meant to squeeze anybody.

"If Mr. Hoover had been out vote chasing he might have chosen quite a different course. Even German-Americans might drop their sympathies if the President's action meant higher taxes for them.

"The alarming news picturing the situation in Germany brought about his decision. The Belgian Government fully grasps the situation prevailing in Germany and realizes that the sacrifices which the Hoover plan involves for the United States are in fact equal to the sacrifices of all the other debtor nations together."

Plenty of Room For Immigrants In South Africa

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—South Africa is one of the few considerable countries still able to accommodate immigration, according to Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles Crewe, chairman of the 1820 Memorial Settlers Association.

This association takes its name from those who left homes in Britain 111 years ago. It has sent to South Africa in all some 6000 men, women and children, the great majority of whom have prospered in their new field of work.

Interviewed after a recent visit to South Africa, Sir Charles said: "Cheap and good native labor makes farming an economic proposition, but you must have settlers of the character and standing necessary to enable them to control their own workers.

"I am extremely optimistic for the future of our settlers in South Africa. There is plenty of room for double and treble the number of settlers now going out annually. Those starting during the next year or so will have the advantage of cheap land, for prices have fallen, and the cost of stocking farms gone down.

"No one need have any anxiety about the finances of the Union. The country is sound and the Government is helping farmers where necessary to tide them over difficult periods."

REAR ADMIRAL FISKE LOSES TORPEDO SUIT

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, retired, yesterday lost a suit for $198,000 against Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, for alleged infringement of patent on a torpedo dropping device.

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the District of Columbia Supreme Court a year ago awarding Rear Admiral Fiske that amount.

OTTAWA BACKS TARIFF BOARD'S TEN-YEAR TERM

Liberals Criticize Bill on Ground of Control Over Future Parliaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 30 — An amendment to the bill appointing a tariff board of three members for 10 years, moved on June 26 by J. L. Ilsley, Liberal member for Hants-Kings, N. S., and demanding that the board should hold office "only during pleasure," was defeated last night by a vote of 89 to 47. Throughout the day the attack largely concentrated on the long term of office of the prospective members of the board.

The crux of W. L. Mackenzie King's opposition to the bill was that Liberals did not believe in high protection and in the main regarded the tariff from the point of view of revenue rather than of protection, and that the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, was trying to bind not only the present Parliament but parliaments to come to the maintenance of high protection.

While the Liberal leader felt that all parties were in agreement as to the advisability of having a board to assist the Government in connection with tariff matters, the 10-year term of office he considered nothing short of an attempt to "set up a permanent board with all the powers of a star chamber court."

Legislation once enacted could only be repealed by both Houses of Parliament, he argued, and even if the Liberals were returned to power at the next election with a mandate to lower the tariff, there would probably be a Conservative majority in the Senate which would prevent them repealing the bill.

R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, repudiated the suggestion that the Government was attempting "to shackle this country with protection," and declared the Government could not escape the responsibility for its own tariff changes and neither would the board indicate any tariff policy to the Government.

One of its chief functions, he continued, would be determining the cost of production in Canada and in other countries. In this connection, Dr. Manion said, he noticed that the United States was "working out a method under which a water-tight embargo would be placed against Russian goods." He considered this was confirmation of "the rightness of our own policy toward Russia."

Proceeding to the defense of Conservative policies and protection, he cited Germany as one of the most highly protected countries whose trade had been increasing at a phenomenal rate before the World War, and he was confident that even Great Britain would within the next two or three years turn to protectionist policies. As for the 10-year term of office he thought it would make for more stability and independence of action.

E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, argued that it was impossible to obtain men who would qualify for the posts unless a long term was guaranteed to them.

New Jersey Passes Bridge Control Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 30—Enabling legislation for coöperation by New Jersey with Pennsylvania in setting up a Delaware River joint commission to supervise transportation development between Camden and Philadelphia was voted by the Legislature in special session here last night.

The bill gives the Legislature, which is predominantly Republican, the power of appointing the members of the commission. The commission will function similarly to the Port of New York Authority. Its membership, designated in the bill, is the same as that which made up the New Jersey interstate bridge commission, which it supersedes.

Provision for the sale of the bridge by both states to the commission for about $26,000,000 is included in the bill, and a companion measure distributes New Jersey's share of $13,400,000 among the State Highway Commission, the State Treasury and the municipalities.

The Senate also confirmed at the extra session a series of appointments by Gov. Morgan F Larson.

HUMPHREY PROTESTS TRADE LAW UNIFORMITY

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—An emphatic protest against too much standardization of trade practice rules by the Federal Trade Commission was made today by one of its members, William E. Humphrey, Commissioner.

Mr. Humphrey said in a statement that many of the rules adopted by various industries are being changed by the commission solely for its own convenience and warned that complete standardization "will mean the destruction of the Trade Practice Conference."

ASHEVILLE HOLDS FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The four-day rhododendron festival, with Reuben Robertson Jr., king, and Miss Kate Jones, queen, opened June 24 with a parade, in which appeared many floats representing various local business firms. Visitors included many from all sections of North Carolina and distant states.

FILM HONORARIA COMMENT SAID TO CLOUD ISSUE

Milliken Asserts Committee Is Placed in Unfortunate Position

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Carl E. Milliken, secretary of the Will Hays organization, said yesterday the research and education department of the Federal Council of Churches, in its report on the motion picture industry, "beclouded the issue" and placed the council's administrative committee "in an unfortunate position."

Mr. Milliken telegraphed the statement from Los Angeles, where he went to address the National Education Association. His comment dealt with both his recent resignation from the administrative committee and the report published yesterday on "the public relations of the motion picture industry."

He referred particularly to the council's statements on honoraria paid to his members by the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America, Inc., the Hays body.

"Because the department of research and education, after clarifying the principles on which honoraria were paid by the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors, beclouds the issue in its conclusions, I feel that the administrative committee has been placed in an unfortunate position.

"The department's factual report clearly established that all payments of honoraria were legitimate expenditures, without sinister intent whatsoever. The factual report states that during the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 52 individuals received sums expenses or honoraria for aiding in the work of developing the better quality of picture demand."

The statement quotes a paragraph of the council's report:

"'We have found no evidence that the services rendered to the industry in the cases involving the federal council were not conscientiously rendered.'

"In the face of its own clear record, the department felt impelled to cite in its conclusions the payment of these legitimate honoraria as 'of chief significance in calling attention to the vague and indefinite ethics of the business community.' At the same time in its conclusions the department passed by in complete silence the numerous demands made upon the industry for contributions, which the industry declined to make, because of a lack of that propriety of purpose which prevailed in the cases where payments were made.

"My resignation from the administrative committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, to which I was elected in 1924, is an expression of my personal feeling as a member of the administrative committee, concerning the unfortunate position in which such a clouded report places the Federal Council.

"My resignation was in no sense associated with my duties as secretary of the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America."

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HOOVER BOARD LOCKS THE DOOR AND GOES AWAY

Nine Reports Yet to Be Published, but Work Comes to an End

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 30—The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement under George W. Wickersham held its last meeting here and—two years after beginning its study of the national crime problem—its offices today were being dismantled. Temporary offices will be retained unofficially for another month, probably out of Mr. Wickersham's own pocketbook, to enable a handful of the secretariat to correct proof on approximately nine more reports, approved but not yet published.

The commission's most important work undoubtedly lay with prohibition, though successive reports on crime to be issued in coming weeks will give many new views of its activities. It has issued four reports, a preliminary report on prohibition, a final report on the same subject Jan. 20, 1931, a report on prosecution and another on criminal statistics. It received grants amounting to $500,000 from Congress and will turn back around $25,000 to the Treasury.

In retrospect of six months, the excitement which accompanied the report on prohibition seems almost incredible, but at the time it was the major topic of the day. As the 11 members of the commission lined up on prohibition, four, George W. Wickersham, William I. Grubb, William S. Kenyon and Paul J. McCormick, urged further trial; five, Henry W. Anderson, Ada L. Comstock, Frank J. Loesch, Kenneth Mackintosh and Roscoe Pound, urged immediate revision, but not repeal; and two, Newton D. Baker and Monte Lemann, urged outright repeal. Of the four who favored further trial, three were prepared to consider a popular referendum after an interval of enforcement.

An analysis of the reception of the report made in retrospect indicates that the commission was the ball of bitter controversy between opposing groups long before it ever made its report on prohibition. A careful study of newspaper accounts before and after the report, shows that many wets had grown tired of waiting for a hoped for decision for "beer and wine" and had branded the body the "liquorsham commission" in advance. Professional drys, on the other hand, apparently arguing that a commission named by a dry president would give a dry report, had also, it is shown, come strongly to the support of the body in anticipation of a favorable report.

When the commission's 80,000-word report was finally made public after 18 months, it was issued without any digest, for the so-called "summary" was simply a list of judicial findings, no more indicative of the body's arguments than is a verdict "not granted" the summary of the cogitations of the Supreme Court. Furthermore, the report was made available to the press only 24 hours before publication so that reporters were only able to send high lights across the nation after an all-night reading.

Simultaneous with publication, Tuesday, Jan. 20, newspapers carried columns of personal opinions from wet and dry leaders, which had been collected in many instances from persons who had never seen the document, as is indicated by their failure to understand its real meaning. The report gave only a qualified indorsement of the dry law, yet professional drys began by eulogizing it.

In the same way, although seven out of 11 commissioners urged immediate change in the dry law, and three of the remaining four were prepared to consider a referendum after an appropriate interval, the wets at the outset bitterly attacked it. Lack of an official summary of the report and the handicaps of inadequate time and complicated presentations apparently caused writers of both sides to fall back on earlier prejudgments and prejudices in appraising it. To date the government printing office has issued only about 70,000 copies of the document, which is still available at 15 cents a copy.

Many of the commission's recommendations on enforcement have become law, or have been adopted by the prohibition bureau, while the major proposals are thought likely to be features in the coming election. Its studies of criminal statistics and prosecutions at the same time have commanded national attention, particularly among lawyers and municipal reformers.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, National Education Association Program from Los Angeles; addresses; chorus.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick Program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 The Old Painter.
6:00 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:25 Horse Show talk.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Sandy MacFarlane's Chimney Swallows.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Gettysburg."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National Dairy Virtuosos: Concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor and cellist; string quartet.
9:00 NBC, Nash Parade of Progress: historical pageant; Century of Progress World's Fair Band.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra; South Sea Islanders.
11:00 Forecasts; announcements; news.
11:16 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Gems of Melody."
5:15 Sport Review; safety Crusaders.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman; Sport review.
6:15 Address to Massachusetts Legionnaires, Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Ginger Boys male trio.
8:00 Armstrong Quakers: Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet,; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor.
8:30 Repertory Theater of the Air.
9:00 NBC, Household Program: Alice Mock, soprano; Witherspoon Singers; Enrico Ciausi, tenor; orchestra direction of Adolphe Dumont.
9:30 NBC, Death Valley Days"; Sketch.
10:00 Popular orchestra and soloists.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Radio Billboard talk.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
11:00 Time; weather; sport review.
11:15 Scollay Square Stage Show.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:25 "Show Tunes"; orchestra.
5:30 Around the Campgre.
5:45 The Rhythm Masters.
6:00 "The Dream Girl."
6:15 "The Voice of Melody."
6:30 Recorded talk.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 "The Auction Block"; songs.
7:30 Necco String Ensemble; Lee Bryan.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Pine Tree Melodeers.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Minute Dramas; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
10:15 CBS, "Why I Am Returning to China," Dr. Chao-Chu Wu.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures: soloists; mixed chorus; concert orchestra, Domenico Savino, conductor.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Romanelli's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ and soloist.
5:15 Peggy Rais, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 Weather; twilight program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Popular vocal program.
7:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:30 Weather; Boston Community Program.
7:45 WHDH Evening Musicale.
8:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
5:15 CBS, "Adventures in Words."
5:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Sweetheart Hour, with Ben Alley, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Harry Tucker's Barclay Orchestra.
6:15 "Confessions of a Racketeer."
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 "Future Development in Aircraft and Air Transportation," Capt. Albert Edson.
7:45 Crosby Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Bon-Bons, female Negro quartet.
8:30 Yankee Network Players.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Recommissioning ceremonies of frigate Constitution, Charlestown Navy Yard; addresses; United States Navy Band.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Pittsburgh; Fred Hoey, reporter.

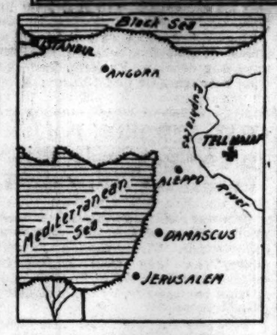
WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, programs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Recommissioning ceremonies of frigate Constitution, Charlestown Navy Yard.

Showing Civilization's Record Further Back

EXCAVATIONS IN UPPER MESOPOTAMIA

Upper Left to Right—Two Statues Uncovered at Tell-Halaf; Reconstruction of Second Façade, Portal of the Temple Palace. Lower Left—Map Showing Location of Tell-Halaf Near Euphrates River.



Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

TEXAS & PACIFIC

Texas & Pacific Railway's surplus after charges for five months ended May 31 is equal after dividend requirements on the 5 per cent preferred, to 90 cents a share on the 387,551 shares, compared with $2.05 a common share, in the like period of 1930.

NEW LIGHT SHED ON ANTIQUITY OF CIVILIZATION

(Continued from Page 1)

the large hall, while smaller objects, such as ceramics, are housed in a separate building. It contains among the most important of the Oriental discoveries, a replica of the front façade of the Temple Palace of Tell-Halaf.

Baron von Oppenheim first visited the United States in 1902 and 1904 when he held a diplomatic post in Washington, as Councilor of Legation attached to the German Embassy, and recalls with warm gratitude the delightful hospitality which was extended to him everywhere.

Later the Baron was German Minister to Cairo, which post he resigned in 1911 to devote his entire time to archæological studies. He will sail for Germany early in July but will return to the United States next year, at the invitation of American universities, to lecture on his excavation work in Mesopotamia.

POLITICAL SOLUTION IN CUBA PREDICTED

HAVANA, June 30 (AP)—Octavio Zubizaretta, Secretary of the Interior, said yesterday he believed the Cuban political situation was approaching solution "principally because the Government, by granting the people more than the Opposition had demanded, has removed the cause for further opposition."

The secretary declared the Government had fulfilled demands by releasing political prisoners, favoring constitutional reforms and planning a census. He added provisions were being made to provide food and shelter for the unemployed and their families.

Woman Dry Asks Help for Police

Massachusetts needs better examples of obedience to law from those in high places, Mrs. William Tilton, president of the Unitarian Temperance Society, told the Hampshire County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at its meeting in Northampton today. The arm of the police must be stiffened, not weakened, she declared.

"Drys can help this State back to sanity and safety by standing firm for the soundness of their dry convictions," she said. "They can refuse to vote for any wet candidate, whether Democrat or Republican. It is more important to save the integrity and safety of the State than to save any one party."

Mrs. Tilton declared that a systematic wet newspaper campaign, aimed at arousing racial groups, was responsible for the wet "hysteria" in the State. "Now," she said, "this tremendous newspaper drive to unseat the political power of the drys and overthrow prohibition has been on for three years and the same group that was saying frankly in 1928 that there wasn't going to be any more prohibition is saying today, 'You cannot get rid of prohibition.'"

CAROLINA TO ISSUE NEW GEOLOGICAL MAP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—A new geological map of North Carolina is in the making and will be issued under the direction of the State Department of Conservation and Development, by authority of the General Assembly, which appropriated the funds. The work will cost $10,000.

H. J. Bryson, State Geologist, will be in charge and will be assisted by a field party composed of Dr. William Prouty, professor of geology at the University of North Carolina; Carl B. Brown, of the University of Cincinnati, and others. The last geological map, made in 1892, is out of date.

Way Is Opened for Europe to Listen In To Radio Programs From United States

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 30—First steps toward the establishment of an international relay broadcasting service, over which American radio programs will be transmitted by short waves to be picked up directly or rebroadcast in foreign countries, were accomplished today.

The Federal Radio Commission has adopted the recommendation of Ellis E. Yost, chief examiner, authorizing the formation of the Short Wave Broadcasting Corporation as a union of the short wave interests of Aviation Radio, Inc., of New York City, and the research laboratories of Short Wave & Television Laboratories, Inc., of Boston.

With the commission's authorization the four short waves previously assigned to Aviation Radio, Inc., will be turned over to the new corporation for the projected international service, which has as its purpose particularly the furnishing of programs to Latin-American countries during the next year. Japan, China and the Far East are also to be served, and arrangements are being made for service to certain European countries.

The nucleus of the system will be a new 15,000-watt station to be located somewhere on the eastern seaboard, which within the next year will be erected to replace the 500-watt station already licensed to Aviation Radio, Inc., at New York City. The frequencies used will be 6040, 11,800, 15,250, and 21,460 kilocycles.

In his report, Mr. Yost commended the efforts of the promoters of the project and stated that ample financial resources are represented in the newly formed corporation. He also said that there is a need for a short-wave broadcasting station independent of the large chains.

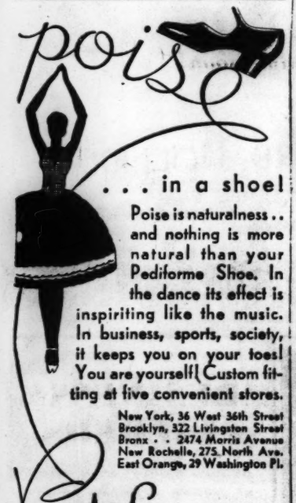
The new corporation will not be connected with domestic broadcasting but will devote its efforts entirely to the international field. Its president is Walter S. Lemmon, whose quarters are in the Lincoln Building, New York City.

Boston Adds 19 New Industries

Nineteen new manufacturing industries were established in metropolitan Boston during the month of May, it was announced by the Bureau of Commerce and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This makes a total of 83 new companies started in business in this area since Jan. 1.

A survey taken by the bureau shows that the companies starting business in May produce a wide diversity of merchandise, ranging from aircrafts to clothing labels and from food products to celluloid novelties. Among the products these companies will add to those already manufactured in metropolitan Boston are: golf bags, tennis racket cases, women's shoes, silk neckwear, women's dresses, flood light reflectors, electrotypes, celluloid novelties, leather, shoe polish, gift brassware, house dresses, and paint.

In addition to the new manufacturing industries tabulated by the chamber's bureau, several important expansions of industries already established were reported by the chamber.

poise

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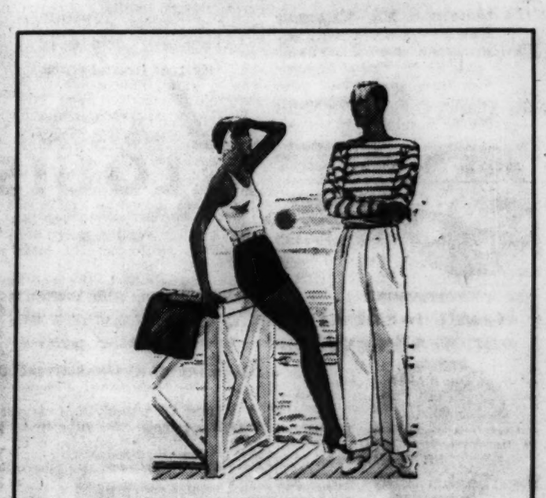
● THOSE who're really in this season's swim are wearing gay new Bradleys for both surf and sand. And all because Bradley proved itself so right on what the cuts and colors of the year should be.
On serious swimmers you will see trimly abbreviated Bradleys from which every superfluous inch has been pruned. . . . While comfort-loving "lollers" will have found those grand new Bradleys, frankly designed to lead a life of leisure. . . . Suits and pajamas, so colorful and becoming that it's small wonder their wearers all but live in them.
The woman's beach and pool suit No. 27871 and the man's beach slip-over No. 9042A, illustrated above, are two highly favored 1931 Bradleys. The former has three pieces—an abbreviated one-piece suit for honest-to-goodness swimming, and two contrasting skirts in different colors which can be worn for loafing. It comes in five different attractive color combinations and the price is about $8. . . . The beach sweater is patterned after those French sailors' jerseys which are seen at all the continental beaches. It comes in eight attractive colors and the price is about $5.
These are just two of the many smart new Bradleys which you must be sure to see . . . at the good stores. . . . Bradley Knitting Company, Delavan, Wisconsin.
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BRADLEY
SLIP INTO A BRADLEY AND OUT-OF-DOORS

HAPPIER WORLD FORECAST BY LABOR OFFICIAL

New International Machinery Said to Hold Great Promise for Future

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 30—New international machinery, recently set up in various forms, "embodies the hope of a greater, a more prosperous and a more happy civilization than any we have known," E. J. Phelan, chief of the Diplomatic Division of the International Labor Office, said yesterday at the Harris Foundation Institute conference on unemployment at the University of Chicago.

Institutions are being established embracing the nations in what might be termed an "international government," Mr. Phelan declared.

"The world remained stationary, in one sense, for nearly 2000 years," he observed. "Before the invention of steam power and modern engineering each country was of necessity economically self-supporting. It could not be otherwise. Modern inventions have made the world a single economic unit. And every man is the focus of economic activities in the far corners of the earth, however local and limited may be his own personal activity.

"But, while this economic unity has been steadily intensifying, a precisely opposite tendency has been in operation politically. Instead of political units becoming fewer in number they have become more numerous. All the great empires disappeared in the war. The British Empire was no exception. It has separated into six completely independent units. Previous to the age of modern invention political power coincided with economic self-sufficiency. Now they do not coincide at all.

"There are no more any sovereign states, because no state is today master of its own destiny. In such circumstances there are only two alternatives: one, an abdication by man of his claims to some control over the development of the society to which he belongs; or two, a decision that he shall use his intelligence to fashion new instruments which will render his will effective.

"The function of government has changed. Governments no longer govern in the old sense of giving orders—at all events not in all spheres of their activity. Government has become a technique of consultation, persuasion, education, influence, conciliation or, if it can be expressed in one word, of leadership.

"The international government" which man is setting up is government in that sense. Society is finding, by experiment, the institutions which it needs. Society without institutions is not society; it is anarchy.

"Thus, there is no inherent contradiction between the multiplication of the political units and the concentration of the economic unit. A structure is being evolved in which their coexistence may be reconciled, and even be found to have manifest advantages.

"And now how can we describe the essential problems with which these new institutions have to deal. It can be put very simply. It is to secure the maximum coöperation of power and knowledge. Civilization has become an infinitely complex thing, above all, in its economic aspects. But the problem it presents is the work of man.

"Man has organized institutions for the exercise of his political power. But the complexity of the economic problem baffles him. His political power must be harnessed with his scientific knowledge. In practical terms a technique of the relations between those who hold power and those who possess knowledge must be worked out. Now this is exactly what the new institutions which I have been describing are specially designed to do.

EXPERTS TO STUDY BAY OF FUNDY PLAN

OTTAWA, June 20 (AP)—An international commission is to determine whether the high tides of the Bay of Fundy can be harnessed without harm to fishing along the coasts of New Brunswick and Maine.

Canada will be represented by W. A. Found, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, and Dr. A. G. Huntsman, senior director of the Dominion Biological Board. United States representatives are Henry O'Malley, Commissioner of Fisheries at Washington, and O. E. Sette, officer of the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

For several years attempts have been made to obtain consent of the Canadian Government to build dams in Passamaquoddy and Cobscook bays to take advantage of the enormous potentialities for power development provided by the high tides. So far applications have been refused because fishermen have objected.

The commission will begin its work next month. Mr. Found has been named chairman.

Rare Birds of Trinidad Sought by Naturalists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, June 30 — Rare and interesting tropical birds from the forests of Trinidad are to be sought by an expedition of naturalists soon to leave here on a three months' trip for the Academy of Natural Sciences, according to an announcement made yesterday.

W. Wedgwood Bowen, assistant curator of birds at the academy, H. Radcliffe Roberts and George R. Clark made up the party.

One of the most interesting of birds sought is the "gaucharoe," or "oil bird," which is said to live in caves, only emerging at twilight and in the moonlight for food. It is hoped to take flash light pictures of the birds in their caves.

The umbrella-bird, the bell-bird, toucans, humming birds, parrots, macaws, herons, flamingos and vultures are also sought by the party.

ZIONISTS REVIEW PAST AND OUTLINE FUTURE PROGRAM

Congress Opens in Basel—Conditions in Palestine Examined

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BASEL, Switz.—To review the most critical period in the history of Zionism is the task that faces delegates from all over the world gathered here today for the opening of the Seventeenth Zionist Congress.

In the city where Dr. Theodore Herzl, founder of the organization, convened the very first congress 34 years ago, the delegates will devote two weeks to discussion of past policies and outlining of a program for the future, before half their number proceed to the meeting of the Council of the Jewish Agency, where the non-Zionists will pass on the decisions of the congress.

The political aspects of the movement, the meaning of Palestine for world Jewry and the place of Zionism in the Jewish scheme of things, the future progress of the Jewish National Home, its interdependence with conditions in Palestine brought about by the presence of a predominating Arab majority — these are among the questions to be examined.

The many difficulties of the Jews in Palestine in the past two years, beginning with the serious riots that occurred shortly after the 1921 Congress had ended in roseate optimism, has caused many Zionists in all parts of the world to ask whether the policy of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization—a policy founded on almost unquestioningly loyal coöperation with the British as Mandatory—may not have contributed to their reverses.

Measured by the number of delegates at the Congress, the strength of this group who seek a revision of policy and tactics is perhaps not formidable. Of 250 delegates, not more than 40 are expected to be in this bloc, but many more moderate groups are attending the meeting instructed to seek an end of the Weizmann régime.

Radicals, Mizrachi or Clericals, and Centrists all express belief that he has held office long enough and should step down in favor of someone less bound by 14 years of self-established precedent.

Dr. Weizmann has already notified the British Government of his desire to resign, but he is understood to want to install a successor who would continue his program with but slight modification. Though in the main this program, which is one of understanding and coöperation with the Arabs, as well as with the British, is acceptable to the majority, the revisionist groups believe that the Zionists would elicit a greater response if they conditioned their coöperation with the Mandatory on the Mandatory's fulfilling the maximum Zionist program.

RUSSIAN SYSTEM EFFECTS ENDLESS RESERVE OF JOBS

(Continued from Page 1)

for adolescent workers which are maintained in every large factory.

Fresh labor is largely recruited from the villages, the new collective farms often choosing those of their members with some industrial skill or training and sending them to factory work in accordance with the requirements of the Commissariat for Labor. A proportion, not to exceed 10 per cent of the wages of such workers is paid to the collective farm management as a compensation for the loss of working hands.

The recent drive against independent artisans in the towns has had the effect of causing many former barbers, shoemakers, dressmakers, etc. to seek work in factories, where they are assured the food cards that are now withheld from artisans who do not enroll themselves in artels, or cooperative producers' groups.

Servant Problem

A "servant problem," something unknown in former years because of the inexhaustible, if unskilled, peasant girls and women who came to work in the towns, has now arisen, because there is an effort to shift as many servants as can be induced to make the change into the factories. The present policy also aims at drawing the maximum number of women into the industries.

The unqualified statement that unemployment has been abolished in the Soviet Union would be misleading if not accompanied by the explanation that the living standard of workers and, still more, of office employees has severely deteriorated during the last two years, and is now considerably below what it was in 1926 and 1927, and, of course, far below the living standard of western Europe and America. Perhaps the decisive test of the material success of the Soviet régime will be whether a steady rise in living standard during the next few years will be accompanied by the continuance of the present state of affairs, when there are more jobs than candidates to fill them. It is noteworthy that newspapers give far more advertisements inviting the services of engineers, book-keepers, teachers, skilled workers, etc., than proffers of work by individuals in search of employment.

In general, the Soviet achievement of abolishing unemployment will be thoroughly tested when efficiency and new machinery make it possible to dispense with many of the hands now employed in factories, and still more in collective farms. It is a vivid reflection on the slow progress of machinery in displacing hand labor and also of the inefficiency of collective farms. A well-to-do American farmer with a tractor and corresponding machinery could handle with the aid of his family and one or two farmhands a 1000-acre farm, which, under the Russian system requires on the average 50 to 60 families.

The Communists do not fear a return of unemployment. They believe that they have discovered the secret of perpetual industrial progress, and that, as rationalization makes surplus hands dispensable in one field, there will always be plenty of new fields to initiate and develop.

Resignation Asked Of 'Wet' Officials

ATLANTA, Ga., June 30 (AP)—Resolutions expressing full faith in prohibition and asking that every official who says enforcement is impossible, "resign from an office which he has thereby traitorously betrayed," were adopted at a mass meeting here last night.

The meeting followed a statement of Mayor James L. Key in France that prohibition is a "failure" and the announcement of James Beavers, chief of police, that Atlanta could not hire enough policemen to stop bootlegging.

William D. Upshaw, former Congressman, challenged Mayor Key "to declare on oath that he has not taken a drink nor patronized a bootlegger since he has been Mayor of Atlanta."

Dr. Mary Harris Armor, W. C. T. U. worker, said that "there are thousands of people in Georgia who would burn at the stake rather than permit the Eighteenth Amendment to be changed in the slightest."

Referring to Mayor Key's recital of a visit to a New York speakeasy in order to investigate prohibition conditions, Atticus Webb, superintendent of the Texas Anti-Saloon League, said that the Mayor of his home town, Dallas, Tex., "doesn't go to speakeasies, but he sends the police."

"The way to deal with this liquor question," according to W. A. Covington, one of the sponsors of Georgia's prohibition law, "is to make it criminal to sell or give the stuff away."

CANADIAN PROVINCES HAVE BIG POOL DEBT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man. — The three prairie provinces, which guaranteed repayment of advances made by the banks to the wheat pool on the 1929 wheat crop, will be liable for an amount totaling $25,000,000, it is announced by John Bracken, the Premier of Manitoba.

Manitoba's share of this total will be $3,700,000; Saskatchewan's share $14,300,000, and Alberta's share $7,000,000. So far as Manitoba is concerned, the Premier said the assets of the Manitoba wheat pool and pool elevators will just about prevent the Province from suffering any loss on its guarantee.

INTEREST HANGS ON FARM BOARD'S WHEAT DECISION

Whether to Sell 1930 Surplus or Hold It, Must Be Settled by July 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 30—The Federal Farm Board is weighing in the balance today two diverging wheat policies.

On the one hand there is the course it has steadfastly pursued since early this spring—of disposing of its 1930 surplus wheat holdings as rapidly as it can without disturbing the market.

This policy was reaffirmed as late as last Friday afternoon. Up to that hour it had the full support of the President.

Twenty-four hours later the President had called on the board to reconsider its attitude. The board took the matter under consideration with the announcement that it would make known its decision by July 1.

The change in policy demanded of the board is that it withhold from the market its 1930 grain stocks while the 1931 crop is being sold. Proponents of the plan maintain that with such support the domestic price can be raised from 10 to 25 cents a bushel.

Opponents of the proposal do not deny the likelihood of an immediate increase in price, but assert that it will be only temporary, that the reaction will be doubly impressive, and that for the board to stop selling will disrupt terminal storage and marketing conditions.

Between these conflicting views the board must make its decision. Since last Saturday it has been giving its undivided attention to the complex and difficult task. Its verdict will be one of the most momentous in the history of the board.

"This is a most difficult situation," James C. Stone, chairman of the board, said today. "We are dealing with one of the worst depressions in the history of the world. What we are trying to do is decide upon a course that will help restore the confidence and well-being of our country and the world at large."

Every country faces a serious and complicated agricultural problem, Mr. Stone declared. Each is trying to protect its growers. As an example of what other countries are doing for their home markets, Mr. Stone cited the instance of Germany, which increased its duties on wheat from 30 cents to $1.60 a bushel in 12 months.

Italy allows only a 5 per cent wheat importation, Mr. Stone declared. France until recently had a very high duty. This has been slightly modified of late, Mr. Stone said.

Pleas have reached the board, Mr. Stone declared, from milling interests urging the board to adhere to its present policy. Similar counsel has come from some growers, Mr. Stone stated. Whatever decision the board makes, Mr. Stone emphasized, it will do so as an independent body.

"No one can influence or interfere with us," Mr. Stone said. "Neither the President nor anyone else. We alone are responsible for what we do or don't do. Under the law we are an absolutely independent agency."

This is not taken to mean that there is any intention or likelihood of the board's challenging or defying the President. It is accepted here that the board will shape its course in line with the President's views.

But there is no question that the board is extremely reluctant to change its policy on the 1930 surplus and that it is making every effort to find a formula that will enable it to meet the demand that sales be stopped and at the same time permit it to dispose of its huge holdings, estimated at between 200,000,000 and 275,000,000 bushels.

Living Costs Held Lowest in 12 Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 30—Living costs of the average worker are lower than at any time in the last 12 years and the trend is still downward, according to a report by the National Industrial Conference Board yesterday. In 1930 the cost of living averaged 3.8 per cent lower than in 1929 and 4.2 per cent lower than in 1928, it is stated.

The board holds, however, that the decline in the cost of living since the beginning of the present period of depression "is not so great as many persons have probably been inclined to believe because of the drastic price reductions in many lines of merchandise." There was a decline of only 8.3 per cent in the 14 months that followed the downward movement of the stock market in November, 1929, as compared with a decline of 17.6 per cent for the 14 months beginning with the turn in 1920.

In the recent price declines, the report sets forth, food has come down less than clothing, while rents were only 2.7 per cent less in 1930 than in 1929.

The cost of fuel and light as a whole showed less change in 1930 than any other major item. The decline between 1929 and 1930 averaged 0.5 per cent.

COAL AND IRON POLICE LOSE COMMISSIONS

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 30 (AP)—Pennsylvania's industrial police system was rendered inoperative today by revocation of the 1030 members' commissions. The "coal and iron police," as they were known in western Pennsylvania, came to an end, at least temporarily, by order of Governor Pinchot.

Authority of the coal and iron police was not confined to the properties they were commissioned to guard, a chief point of protest against the system. Guards employed hereafter by industrial concerns will have no outside authority.

'Buy a Dollar Stamp,' Is New Postal Slogan

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—A letter from New York City, signed by "A Dollar" and inclosed in an envelope bearing a one-dollar stamp, with the author's solution for the postal deficit, was received yesterday by Walter Brown, Postmaster-General.

"I intend to write to editors, patriotic organizations and prominent people all over the states to mail a letter with a one-dollar stamp on it," the writer said. "My slogan will be, 'Send a dollar prosperity letter.' I hope to get the radio people to announce 'Did you send your prosperity letter yet?'"

ELIMINATING USE OF PRODUCT HELD CURE FOR GANGS

Rival Leaders to Contend for Capone's Place, It Is Expected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 29—Disintegration of the subterranean "syndicate" which made Alphonse Capone, a notorious underworld figure, its director, has become the goal of the anticrime forces which brought about Capone's surrender.

The disappearance of Capone behind prison walls it is hoped will be a prelude to the breaking up of his gang. But much hard work has still to be done to wipe this gang out, it is said in circles dealing with organized crime.

The public has taken the longest way around with this necessary task. "The real cure for Capone," remarks one of the leaders in the campaign against his organization, "is to stop using his product." For as long as the bootleggers find business to do, the "Capone syndicate" has a lucrative traffic in sight, and it takes years of toil for an official who puts his conscience ahead of his politics, to get at the gang chiefs.

The patron of the bootlegger does not help to build up an outlaw liquor system here, it is pointed out, but furnishes money to a general criminal alliance with widespread connections through the West. Bank robbings and kidnapings in other states are attributed to affiliations with the big gang.

There are signs that Capone's going had been foreseen by his gang, and that it had been preparing for it. His exit gives gangland prestige a terrific blow, but as the crime fighters here analyze the outlook week after Capone's plea of guilty, his prison sentence, scheduled for June 30, will not in itself dispose of Chicago's gang problem.

One of the leaders in the drive against crime made the following comment about the probable future:

"It looks good for cleaning up the job, given such a big push by Capone's plea of guilty. Some of his principal lieutenants have already been convicted by the United States Attorney, George E. Q. Johnson. They are either already in prison or awaiting a decision on appeals, which, in every probability, will be unfavorable to them.

"More of their leaders were caught in the indictment of 68 of the Capone gang along with their chief. Many of these will probably plead guilty, following Capone's lead.

"And of the rest, none seems to be qualified to exercise the same control as did their chief."

Capone, himself, according to men in touch with his system, is not much of an executive, but he is said to have realized his shortcomings and to have picked out able minions for the different divisions of his syndicate. This will be so weakened by his going, as it is viewed among the crime fighters, that other gangs, which have been subordinate, will now rise up to contest the leadership.

Budget Cut Asked In North Carolina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—State departments and institutions have been "requested" to cut their expenditures 20 per cent below the appropriations made them by the 1931 Legislature by a budget bureau memorandum signed by Gov. O. Max Gardner.

This proposed cut would be in addition to the 10 per cent salary reduction provided by the General Assembly.

Even with the requested 20 per cent cut, Mr. Burke estimated a deficit of $1,000,000 a year to be added to the deficit of $1,700,000 which the memorandum estimated for the outgoing biennium. He said it was the bureau's intention to keep the deficit for the Gardner administration down to $3,700,000.

The memorandum shows that the appropriations made by the 1931 Legislature were some $2,725,000 a year more than the estimated revenue to be obtained through the acts of the Legislature.

NEW BRUNSWICK BY-ELECTION

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 30 (AP)—Robert McAllister, Government candidate, was chosen to represent St. John County in the Provincial Legislature in a by-election yesterday. He defeated E. Allan Schofield, Liberal, 3018 votes to 1602. He will occupy the seat vacated by the retirement of J. B. M. Baxter, who resigned the premiership and his seat in the Legislature to accept a New Brunswick Supreme Court judgeship.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Paul H. Shramm; Washington, D. C.
Paul H. Shramm, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Laura H. Raymond, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Mrs. Ethel H. Renew, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Maud B. Sanders, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
David S. Christie, Three Rivers, P. Q., Canada
Mrs. Olive G. Ryerson, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Vivian C. Vesey, Kokomo, Ind.
Vernon O. Vesey, Kokomo, Ind.
Esther M. Hunt, Torrington, Conn.
Mrs. Hattie E. Gates, Torrington, Conn.
Suzanne B. Kreager, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Etta M. Fisher, Elizabeth, N. J.
Miss Mabel Featheringill, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. A. N. Case, Jackson, Mich.
Miss M. A. Case, Jackson, Mich.
Bernice Penney, Wichita, Kan.
Miss Marion M. Classie, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. A. M. Martin, Philadelphia, Penna.
A. M. Martin, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. W. H. Pedigo, Erie, Penna.
W. H. Pedigo, Erie, Penna.
Miss Virginia M. Bouton, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. H. D. Bouton, Cleveland, O.
Miss May Hunt, Fort Smith, Ark.
Miss Regina R. Rosen, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
R. L. Hadley, El Reno, Okla.
Mrs. Nell P. Hadley, El Reno, Okla.
Glyn Gzowski, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Caroline V. Langworthy, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Marjorie Parry, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Maude K. Williams, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Florence Tillotsen, Corry, Penna.
Miss Mildred Tillotsen, Corry, Penna.
Miss Frances M. Gray, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary L. Smith, Detroit, Mich.
Arthur M. Lukens, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Florence Miller, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Phyllis Jewett, Agawan, Mass.
Miss Myrtle E. Anderson, Phonix, Ariz.
Miss Hazel A. Weston, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie B. Foster, Fort Worth, Texas.
H. W. Huyck, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. H. W. Huyck, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. A. McLean Ballard, Eastmount, P. Q., Canada.
A. McLean Ballard, Eastmount, P. Q., Canada.
Mrs. C. B. Patch, Arlington, Mass.
Mrs. K. G. Oliver, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Edna D. Davis, Ossining, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth Davis, Ossining, N. Y.
David E. Day, Twin Falls, Idaho.
Mrs. Ella E. Day, Twin Falls, Idaho.
Eva Kate Wetzel, Jamesport, Mo.
Edwin N. Day, Twins Falls, Idaho.
Mrs. Glenneweir R. Roettcher, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Elnora Burdick, Oxford, Miss.
Mrs. Alice A. Stoddard, Flint, Mich.
Miss Ethel M. Wagner, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. C. B. Myers, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. E. B. Behr, Grosse Pointe, Mich.
Mrs. Lucille H. Bonds, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. John T. Larkin, Miami, Fla.
John T. Larkin, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Leigh, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. L. B. Clough, Detroit, Mich.
Bertha H. Snow, Saginaw, Mich.
Edith B. Butterfield, Island Falls, Maine.
Charles W. Butterfield, Island Falls, Maine.
Clara M. Bates, Detroit, Mich.
H. D. Bates, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. L. E. Burdick, London, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Nellie Brunton, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith Streeter, Scotia, N. Y.
Margaret D. McCormick, Riverside, Ill.
Mrs. Margaret R. Taylor, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Ethel H. Young, Detroit, Mich.
Eldred M. Young, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Nina M. Watson, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Esther Sherrick, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Rose B. Bunce, Fenton, Mich.
F. P. Hardwicke, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lucille A. Mahon, Evanston, Ill.
Janet L. Fotheringham, Buffalo, N. Y.
Isabel A. McDougal, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. A. B. Farnsworth, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. F. C. Klocke, Bay City, Mich.
Mrs. Guy Smith, Bay City, Mich.
Mrs. Carrie Grant, Bay City, Mich.
Mrs. Lewis Richardson, Detroit, Mich.
Joanna Van Haaren, Bay City, Mich.
Rosalyn Eakland, New Canaan, Conn.
Ned Eakland, New Canaan, Conn.
Rosalyn C. Eakland, New Canaan, Conn.
Dora L. Cameron, Denver, Colo.
Alice Menke, Denver, Colo.
Mary W. Williams, Denver Colo.
Velma L. Powers, Denver, Colo.
Frank W. Malcolm, Phoenix, Ariz.
Mrs. Art Gard, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Art Gard, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Sarah L. Frankel, Ridgefield, Conn.
John M. Matson, Lakewood, Ohio.
Marcy R. Malcolm, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Lottie A. McClure, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Pauline Burke, East Northfield, Mass.
Mrs. Katharine M. Pitfield, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. George F. Kipp, Hollywood, Calif.
George F. Kipp, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Marjorie Stinson, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Lillian McDonald, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
William J. Dowsett Jr., Jackson, Mich.
Dorothy Dowsett, Jackson, Mich.
Bessie Hanshew, Flint, Mich.
Martha E Davison, Detroit, Mich.
Ida E Hathaway, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Hattie A. Baker, Plymouth, Mich.
Mrs. I. E. Martin, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss Katherine E. M. Junghanns, New York, N. Y.
Capt. E. W. Christenberry, U. S. Army.

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HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
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PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
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LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 19 Lord St.; 49 London Rd.; 93-99 Renshaw St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe); 95 Oldham St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
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READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
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SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 25-5 The Moor; 96-102 The Moor; 1 Haymarket
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp. Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Orrell St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.; 48-9 High St. West
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
WAKEFIELD: 2/4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-27 Parliament St.

DRY LAW FOUND UNRESPONSIBLE FOR RACKETEER

(Continued from Page 1)

University and author of a number of books and articles on the subject of law enforcement.

Formal opening of the institute took place last night in the McIntyre Amphitheater with address of welcome by Dr. John Lloyd Newcomb, acting president of the university, and John Stewart Bryan, publisher of the Richmond News-Leader, who represented Gov. John G. Pollard.

The silver lining to the apparent corruption in political life in the United States is that it is much less than it was 50 years ago, William B. Munro of the California Institute of Technology told last night's meeting.

"The sporadic instances of dishonesty and malfeasance which are being uncovered are discouraging, no doubt," he said, "but they should not mislead us into thinking that rottenness has eaten all the way to the core."

Elections More Dignified

Among the political improvements in the last half century, Dr. Munro mentioned the increase in the fairness and dignity of elections, greater insistence on honesty in public office, public interest in governmental economy, improvement in the technique of public administration and increased number and effectiveness of citizen organizations.

Charles P. Messick of the New Jersey Civil Service Commission expressed the view that a further advance in good government in America lies in the improvement in recruiting and organizing personnel rather than in the establishment of administrative codes, the writing of new charters and the devising of new machinery for public administration. "The effective handling of the public personnel remains the most important, unsolved problem in the whole field of government," he declared.

The American public should stop worrying about trade with Russia, which last year amounted to $130,000,000, and turn its attention to preventing a decline in Latin-American trade which aggregates more than $1,600,000,000 or 23 per cent of the nation's total foreign commerce, Dr. Max Winkler, associate professor of economics at the College of the City of New York, advised the Latin-American round-table this morning. United States investments in Latin America at the beginning of the year had shown an increase of 239 per cent over the pre-war figure, but commerce with those countries showed only a 73.51 per cent increase, he pointed out. The United States' financial interest in Latin America, Dr. Winkler declared, "increased much faster than was good for either us or for our neighbors."

That the United States made a mistake in abandoning the de facto governments in Latin America was the view expressed by Earle James, editor of Chile. In attempting to pass judgment on the merit of South American governments before recognizing them, the United States is, he explained, stirring up ill-feeling. The same ideals and systems of governments are not applicable to the varying types of citizens, he pointed out.

Urges South's Return to Soil

A rededication of the South to agriculture was termed necessary by Bradford Knapp, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, at the southern agricultural round-table.

"The cry for more and more industries to come and plant themselves in our midst," he said, "is not a good solution and even too perilous as a policy to warrant our unqualified approval."

At yesterday's session, Carl Vrooman, former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, discussed President Hoover's proposed international debt moratorium, which, he said, "sounds like the first constructive note in a world bedlam," and the benefits of which would be felt on both sides of the Atlantic.

"The debtor nations of Europe," he said, "are in desperate need of credit, and the proposed moratorium undoubtedly would give them a year in which to catch their financial breath. But there is another side to this picture—America is in an equally desperate need of markets for its surplus products. Millions of American, as well as of European, unemployed workers and farmers are facing hunger and ruin. Fortunately, it is possible, by one master stroke, to give Europe the credit it needs and America the exports markets it needs, by making the President's generous offer contingent upon the purchase by the debtor nations of the amount of their deferred payments, in the surplus products of the creditor nations.

Analyzes Sound Policy

"This would mean that England, Germany, France, Austria, Italy and the other debtor nations this coming year would buy from America, instead of from Russia, the Argentine and elsewhere, $240,000,000 worth of foods, feeds, textiles, copper and other surplus products of our farms and factories. It would also mean that the nations indebted to England, France and the other creditor nations would buy their surplus coal, silk, wine and other manufactured products from them, instead of from Russia and elsewhere.

"This proviso, if added to the Hoover policy, might prove the decisive factor in securing the adherence of France to the plan. Indeed, this is the kind of friendly give and take which from time immemorial has made the wheels of commerce turn and has formed the warp and woof of a sound diplomacy.

"This kind of international reciprocity between the debtor and creditor nations would also tend to check-mate Russia's sinister economic offensive in dumping on the markets of the world her wheat, cotton, lumber, etc., at less than the cost of production.

"The details of such a plan can be worked out, provided President Hoover has the will to do so—or, in other words, provided he is as interested in saving the American farmer, working man and business man from disaster as he is in saving the debtor nations of Europe and thus protecting the enormous foreign investments of our international loan brokers."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle, variable winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer in the north portion tonight and in the southeast portion Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer in the north portion tonight.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Wednesday.

Rhode Island: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; somewhat warmer Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Gentle, variable winds and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. June 30	Max. June 30		8 a.m. June 30	Max. June 30
Atlantic City	74	78	Nantucket	66	66
Bismarck, N.D.	76	100	New Orleans	70	94
Boston	73	75	New York	74	84
Buffalo	78	90	Norfolk, Va.	72	84
Calgary	42		North Platte	74	96
Charleston	82	88	Philadelphia	78	88
Chicago	84	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	98
Cincinnati	74	78	Pittsburgh	72	90
Denver	64	88	Portland, Me.	68	74
Eastport, Me.	52	68	Raleigh	72	94
Hatteras	80	86	St. Louis	80	102
Helena, Mont.	48	76	St. Paul	52	100
Huron, S. D.	80	104	Salt Lake City	60	94
Jacksonville	80	96	San Francisco	56	76
Kansas City	84	98	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	76
Key West	82	88	Seattle	48	60
Los Angeles	64	86	Tampa	80	94
Memphis	82	102	Washington	66	82
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Wichita, Kan.	78	94
Montreal	74	84	Williston, N.D.	68	94

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:27 p. m.
Height of tides 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

Rural Delivery Mail Has Self-Service Post Office in One Connecticut Town

MAIL-HOUSE AT WINDSOR
Neat Structure for Residents of Hillcrest Road Provides Boxes for 32 Families.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn. — Two "mail-houses" have taken the place of wabbly, slanting posts as supports for rural mail-boxes in the pretty Connecticut town of Windsor a few miles north of here.

Similar in structure, though of different dimensions, the "mail-houses" are an excellent example of what can be accomplished in a rural community which is really interested in making its mail-boxes as easy to look at as the surrounding scenery.

The "mail-house" is the inspiration of Arthur F. Brooks, Windsor building contractor, who recently completed a real estate development known as Hillcrest Road. To harmonize with this roadway of 32 homes, Mr. Brooks erected this miniature "house" at the intersection of Hillcrest Road with Broad Street, one of Windsor's main thoroughfares on the R. F. D. route.

The structure is painted white, is about ten feet wide, eight feet high, and two feet deep. It is partitioned into 32 spaces, providing room for a mail box for each family. Galvanized boxes uniform in size are used, and the name of the family using each box is painted above it in solid black letters.

So attractive is the Hillcrest Road "mail-house" and so noticeable an improvement over straggly lines of rural mail boxes that Troop 26, American Legion Boy Scouts of Wilson, a post office district of Windsor, has erected a similar one at Station 8, a few miles south of Hillcrest Road. Whereas the original "mail-house" has two "stories" of 16 "rooms" each, the structure erected by the Scouts is slightly narrower and higher, and has three "stories" of nine "rooms" or partitions on each.

BOWDOIN REACHES ROCKLAND

ROCKLAND, Maine, June 30 (AP)—The arctic schooner Bowdoin was held from sailing for Labrador yesterday by a delay in loading supplies. The vessel arrived here the night before from Wiscasset to take on gasoline and oil for the sixth expedition of Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan.

$1,125,000 Is Voted To Extend Airport

The $1,125,000 loan order for the Boston Airport Extension, planned by Mayor James M. Curley, was passed yesterday by the Boston City Council, after a two-hour debate. The vote was 16 to 6.

A charge that the Governors Island project would cost much more than $1,250,000 was advanced by Councilor Laurence Curtis, while Councilor Clement A. Norton pointed out that no lease had been signed giving the island to Boston and declared the project would cost between $3,000,000 and $10,000,000.

Mr. Norton said that the extension of the airport to 450 acres was unnecessary, as the national airports of Germany, France and Great Britain were much smaller. He said that rentals from the port amounted only to $7000 last year, while the maintenance costs were $50,000.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston School Committee: Special meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30.

Quota Club: Dinner, New England Kitchen, Charles Street, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"School for Scandal" (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian Royal Portraits, Mr. Seaver, 11.

Association of New England Public Utilities Commissioners: Annual convention, round table talks, speeches and election of officers, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, all day.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open week days, except Monday, from 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. Exhibition of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Montegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler and Daumier.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Summer exhibition.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Pen and Pencil sketches by Sydney R. Johnson; etchings of Japan by H. Lüthmann; drypoints and etchings by Minna Weiss Zellner. Miscellaneous exhibitions of oils, water colors and pastels. Through July 10.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

CHICAGO'S SCHOOL WORKERS TRY TO LIVE WITH NO PAY

(Continued from Page 1)

social agency, he said. He never has done such a thing and doesn't want to now. He came to the mass meeting thinking that maybe he would find out some way of getting aid.

But no relief organization has been set up. The county welfare department is not reaching out to the school board people because, according to its chief, it regards them as less in need than the unemployed. A man with a responsible employer can always get credit, they figure.

In actual practice men find it humiliating to ask credit beyond a certain point. One war veteran now able to work again was glad to get a school janitors' job in want of something better. He did not get a big salary but he was able to contribute to the support of his mother and his brother's family who were dependent on him.

Now he finds himself with the $200 he had saved tied up in a bank that has closed, and no pay coming in. He walks the five miles to work and fortunately has friends in the restaurant business. But he did not like to see his bill climbing so high so he decided to cut himself down to one meal a day. "The lady that runs the restaurant finds out about it," he said, "and she says I've got to eat two meals. I hate to keep charging them."

A Negro janitress said she was afraid of eviction from her home. "But can't you explain to the landlord?" another school employee asked her.

"Oh, you never get to see the landlord. The young man who collects, he feels sorry for you, but those higher up push him and what can he do?"

Lunch room attendants are another group hard hit. Their salaries are small and many have dependents. One woman said she had three children to care for. Her husband has been able to earn $3 a week peddling bills but that cash didn't go very far, for this family of five. Her grocery bill, now $16, looks enormous to her, since there is no money coming in to keep it from growing bigger.

Teachers, although in the main better off, have problems of their own. One hears many cases of teachers who had saved thriftily for summer vacations only to find their money in neighborhood banks which have closed. Trips and summer school courses are of course out of the question for many. Others, paying off on property, are fronted with the danger of losing their investments.

Dropping in at an elementary school, the writer was surprised to notice that, although the day was warm, a first-grade teacher to whom she spoke was wearing a heavy woolen dress. The young woman looked cheerful and went about her work energetically, but later she explained her unseasonable costume. This was her first year teaching. After graduating from normal school she had to wait several years for a post. She has five younger brothers and sisters more or less dependent upon her. When she got her job she gave her last year's summer clothes to the young children and looked forward to getting herself a new outfit this summer. Now she cannot think of even one new frock. She had rationed her savings, so that she was spending only 7 cents for lunch.

When the school authorities will be able to get money for the past due taxes is the question everybody is asking and no one apparently is attempting to answer. Whether the scrip now being arranged for is going to be any solution remains to be seen. In the meantime the school employees would welcome some expression of practical sympathy from the public, which, many feel, is indifferent to their emergency problem.

Tonight at the Pops

"La Sorella," March ..... Borel-Clerc
"La Dame Blanche," Overture ..... Boieldieu
Waltz No. 15 ..... Brahms-Gericke
Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 ..... Liszt
"Irish" Rhapsody ..... Victor Herbert
"Indian Summer, an American Idyll" ..... Victor Herbert
Victor Herbert Favorites ..... Arranged by Sanford
Czardas from "Ghost of the Warrior" ..... Grossman
"To a Wild Rose" ..... MacDowell
"National Emblem," March ..... Bagley

Light Companies Get Ultimatum

CONCORD, N. H., June 30 (AP)—The New Hampshire Gas & Electric Company and the Derry Electric Company were today given until Sept. 10 to show cause why orders arising from an investigation of their affairs should not become effective.

The orders were based on findings drawn from the New Hampshire Public Service Commission's investigation of the two utilities. The report, more than 27,000 words in length, was the longest ever handed down by the New Hampshire commission.

The report found that "from a practical standpoint" the two companies are controlled and operated by the Associated Gas & Electric Company.

Orders on which the commission required the companies to "show cause" included the discontinuance of borrowing money by the open account method except as the commission approves; discontinuance of interest payments upon any sums owed under the open accounts until the commission determines what terms are consistent with the public good; discontinuance of payment of management fees to the J. G. White Management Corporation until the commission has found the existing contracts to be for the public good; and that the New Hampshire company shall not engage in business in the territory served by the Derry company.

NEW ENGLAND PUBLIC SERVICE

Output of electric energy in the sections of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont served by the New England Public Service Company bears out assumption that New England is continuing its upward climb, with this company reporting a gain of 21 per cent for the first five months.

PEOPLE'S JEWELRY & LUGGAGE SHOP

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Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Trunk and Bag Repairing
ALL WORK GUARANTEED Est. 1881
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Kickernick PATENTED Underdress
is the perfect foundation for smart outer dress.
ASK FOR FREE CATALOGUE
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We also carry
Priscilla Undergarments
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Little Paris Shoppe
155 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON
(Near Mechanics Bldg.) Kenmore 2933
Open Tues., Fri. and Sat. Eves.

At HUNTER'S
Blair Lawn Mowers
SPECIAL $10.75
This special price for the high grade Blair "Universal" Lawn Mower, 16-inch Blade, self-adjusting and ball-bearing. Efficient and satisfactory.
Other Blair Mowers up to $22.50
J. B. Hunter Company
HARDWARE
60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON

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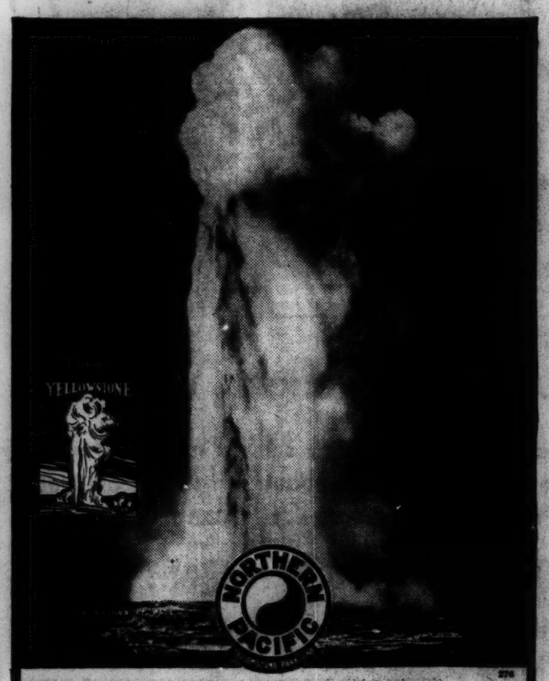
WILDWOOD AND WILDWOOD CREST
BY THE SEA
NEW JERSEY

ADENA HOTEL
NEW AND FIREPROOF
WILDWOOD, NEW JERSEY
Burke Avenue at the Beach
Free Bath Houses and Parking
All rooms have running water.
Reasonable Rates MRS. H. W. CUBBERLY



Yellowstone Park
See Magic Yellowstone this summer. Go the famous "In Gardiner-Out Cody" Way. Individual or escorted tours. You are invited to call at our office or write for free Album and planned itinerary.
George L. Brooks, Northern Pacific Railway
236 Old South Bldg., Boston, 'Phone Liberty 9699
Travel by Train—Low Summer Fares

Why Parents should serve KRE-MEL (America's Delicious Dessert) to the children

KRE-MEL—America's New Dessert—solves the dessert problem! KRE-MEL is not only a smooth, tempting, delicious dessert but a *highly desirable food* as well! KRE-MEL is rich in Dextrose, a food element that gives nourishment to growing children.

Milk is used to prepare KRE-MEL—a pleasant way to have children consume more milk.

KRE-MEL is prepared in about 5 minutes—and comes in 4 different flavors—Chocolate, Vanillin, Caramel, Coffee.

Your grocer sells KRE-MEL—we suggest you try all four flavors.

KRE-MEL is made by the makers of Mazola Salad Oil and Karo Syrup

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Going away for the 4th?
.you'll want to take plenty to eat

If you are planning a trip to the seashore or the country be sure you have an ample supply of good food. In most summer resorts you will find a First National Store with the same great values and high quality that you have been accustomed to in the city.

Our Stores Will Remain Open Wednesday Afternoon
Also Friday Evening Until 10:30 P. M.
Closed Saturday, July 4th, All Day

HERE ARE FOODS THAT WILL INTEREST YOU IF YOU ARE GOING TO YOUR CAMP OR COTTAGE

Armour's Lunch Tongue	No ½ Can	23c
Armour's Deviled Meat	No ½ Can	9c
Libby's Corned Beef	No 1 Can	22c
Deviled Ham Underwood's	2 ¼ Cans	25c
R & R Chicken	6 oz Can	55c
Elmwood Chicken	4 oz Jar	47c
Finast Sliced Beef	6 oz Jar	37c
Skinless Frankforts	9 oz Jar	23c
Sweet Mixed Pickles	Qt	39c
Stuffed Olives	3 oz Bot	12c
Queen Olives	12 oz Bot	29c
Grape Jelly	7 oz Jar	9c
Currant Jelly	7 oz Jar	9c
Peanut Butter	16 oz Jar	23c
Sandwich Spread	8 oz Jar	15c
Grandee Olive Butter	Jar	15c
Pure Honey	4 oz Jar	10c
Campbell's Soups	3 Cans	25c
Lamb Stew Prudence	2 lb Tin	25c
Beef Stew Prudence	Can	25c
Norwegian Sardines	Can	9c
Evaporated Milk Sealect	3 Cans	22c
Herb-ox Bouillion Cubes	Jar of 12	23c
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	Bot	14c
Junket Desserts	Pkg	12c
Finast Macaroni	2 Pkgs	15c
Pabst-ett Cheese	Pkg	19c
Sandwich Spread	8 oz Jar	15c
Baked Beans Finast	Lge Can	19c
Friend's Beans	Lge Can	23c
*Finast Dry Ginger Ale	12 Bots	87c
*Radio Ginger Ale Golden	2 Lge Bots	25c

*Prices For Contents Only

HORMEL HAM
Flavor Sealed
Cooked—Ready to Serve—No Bone—No Waste
Lb 49c
(¼ HAM $1.29 Cost)

Salmon and Peas for the 4th

Red Salmon FANCY ALASKA Tall Can 27c
Steak Salmon FINAST CHINOOK No 1 Can 37c No ½ Can 23c
Peter Pan Peas FRESH GARDEN PACK 2 Cans 33c

Take a case with you
Ginger Ale FINAST DRY (PRICE FOR CONTENTS ONLY) Doz Bots 77c
Made in our clean as sunlight kitchen with the finest ingredients
Mayonnaise Finast Qt Jar 47c 16 oz Jar 25c 8 oz Jar 15c
Nice to slice for sandwiches
Loaf Cheese PIMENTO Lb 25c White or Colored 23c
Wrap your sandwiches and cake with waxed paper
Waxed Paper 80 sheets in each package 4 Rolls 25c
Two delicious cakes ideal for short cakes
Sponge Layer Cake Box 17c
A marshmallow cookie—ideal in warm weather
N.B.C. Snowballs Lb 19c
Orange flavored jelly candies in cellophane bag
Orange Candy Slices 16 oz Bag 19c
Make your picnic sandwiches with Prize Bread—
Prize Bread Large 20 oz White Loaf 7c

HORMEL CHICKEN
Flavor Sealed
Ideal for the Picnic or to Serve Cold at Home
Lb 49c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

WHERE NEW ENGLAND BUYS ITS FOODS

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Society of Women Geographers

By BARBARA E. SCOTT FISHER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WOMEN took their first lessons in exploration when they pioneered with their men generations ago. They were not exactly supposed to be exploring, but they seemed to take in a good many ideas, nevertheless. Today they are exploring and know it. The Society of Woman Geographers, founded six years ago, bears eloquent testimony to that fact. From its distinguished president, Harriet Chalmers Adams, who has followed the trail of the Spanish conquistadores wherever it led, exploring, lecturing and writing of her adventures, to its newest member, Amelia Earhart, the society bears eloquent witness to the successful achievements of women in the field of exploration and its allied sciences.

A glance at its roster, which is a fast-growing one, brings to the eye such names as Delia Akeley, explorer and author particularly interested in Africa; Millicent Todd Bingham, specialist on the geography of Peru and France; Mary Hastings Bradley, explorer and lecturer on the Belgian Congo; Caroline Benedict Carroll, who has specialized in prehistory and archæology; Mabel Cook Cole and Gertrude Emerson, both well known for their writings on the Orient; Blair Niles whose work of exploration has taken her to South America, West Indies and the Orient; and Helen M. Strong, chief of the geographic section of the Department of Commerce in Washington. In this society it is difficult to choose between the accomplishments of the members, because every member has done such outstanding work in her own field. Perhaps that is responsible for the splendid feeling of comraderie between the members, of helpfulness and coöperation noticeable at their gatherings. Corresponding members lend the society an international air and number many prominent women resident in 33 countries.

Conscious Research

Women have never been exactly inarticulate, but, with few exceptions, they have failed to record their accomplishments and their impressions. However, exploration by women and the records of these are now going hand in hand. And women's impressions are so often different from those of their brother explorers that when both are given they should offer a more complete idea of what has been seen and present a more satisfying viewpoint as a whole than a purely masculine one can do alone. For instance, when Grace Thompson Seton recently made a year's trip to Malaysia, Indo-China, Sumatra, Japan and the Philippines, she made a special study of the matriarchial system in Borneo and Sumatra and of certain aboriginal island types, and of the modern status of women in the Orient—both subjects peculiarly fitted to a woman's handling. With a woman's eye for color, Gloria E. Hollister of the Bermuda Oceanographic Expedition writes: "I have just made a record by descending 400 feet in a steel diving sphere into the depths of the ocean. This week I expect to make a deeper dive in order to make an intensive study of color disappearance. Red disappears about 16 feet below the surface and yellow follows. At 400 feet the color of the water was a cold bluish-purple and our friends, the scarlet shrimps, were either ghosts in white or jet-black demons. But for the telephone, I might have been an isolated planet swinging in mid-ether."

Malvina Hoffman, whose sculpture is to be found in the world's great museums, has come close to many of the strange races in the world and with her keen feminine perception, molded her concepts in marble and won a wide reputation as an anthropologist. Blair Niles plunged beneath the surface of affairs in the Devil's Island Penal Colony and writes keenly of her experiences; while Caroline Mytinger, when doing a series of ethnological paintings in the South Sea Islands, penetrated districts no other white woman had ever visited. Another member of this group of women geographers who had sought high places for her outlook on the world is Annie S. Peck, a world-famous mountain climber. Recently, at the age of 80, she went even higher than before, this time by airplane, when she reached a height of 1800 feet while flying over the Andes. Gertrude Shelby has unearthed much that is new to us all by making a close study of the Low Country around Charleston, S. C., and the Gullah Negroes with their quaint Negro-English dialect, who live there. And so on, through one country after another, these women geographers have been finding many fresh angles of approach.

As in Early Times

An association of women such as this might have thrived in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries when women braved the wildest and most primitive countries with their men. Wives of the Spanish conquerors traveled uncharted seas and tangled wildernesses without dismay, and the wives and daughters of our own American pioneers faced hardships and redskins with equal courage. But they did not do things entirely on their own initiative. After this era of accomplishment, however, with few exceptions, women seemed to take on an idea of themselves as frail, bewildered stay-at-homes.

During this time, there was at least one woman who refused to accept this. She was a German named Ida Pfeiffer, and being a true geographer, she not only scoured the world to her own content, but wrote a delightful and comprehensive account of her adventures. Her book was translated into English in 1852, published by Harper, and bore the delicate title, "A Lady's Voyage Round the World." She tells us modestly in the preface, that she feels she will be greatly misjudged for going on such an unheard-of adventure, but that actually, "I am a harmless and well-meaning person enough, and certainly the last thought that would occur to me would be to do anything whatever with a view to attract attention."

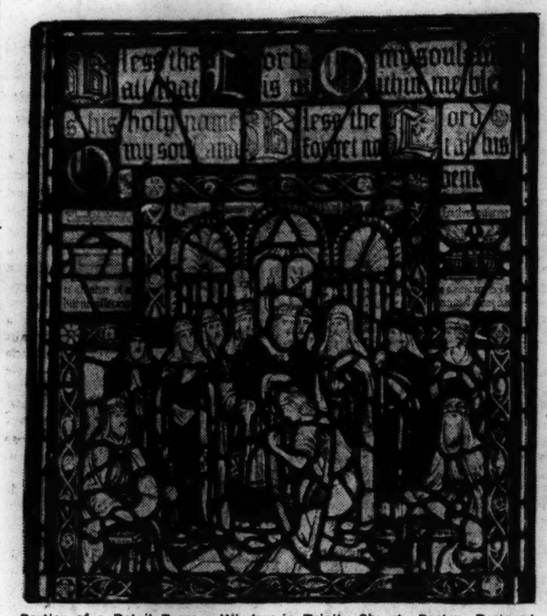
Not until the first quarter of the twentieth century did women sufficiently recover from this idea of themselves to make possible a Society of Women Geographers. The idea first presented itself to Blair Niles as she and another friend were conning their travel adventures and explorations one afternoon. "The men have their Explorer's Club," they reasoned, "to which women are ineligible no matter how great the tests they have borne. Why not found a club of our own?" A meeting was arranged, and the Society of Women Geographers launched.

Distinctive Work

For active membership only women are eligible who have done distinctice work whereby they have added to the world's store of knowledge concerning the countries on which they have specialized, and have published in magazines and in book form a record of their work. Corresponding members are admitted, and the requirements for admission under this heading are the same as those for active membership, but are applicable exclusively to those who live outside of the United States or Canada. Associate membership admits widely traveled women who are interested in furthering all form of geographical exploration and research.

This fall the Society of Women geographers will, for the first time, send representatives to the International Geographical Congress in Paris. Lucille Douglass, whose writings and etchings of Angkor in Cambodia have been so favorably received, and Dr. Millicent Todd Bingham who has done such outstanding work in her researches in Peru, have been chosen as appointees for this honor and will go to Paris in September for the occasion.

St. Paul. A Detail From a Window in Trinity Church, Boston, Designed by Margaret Redmond.



Portion of a Detail From a Window in Trinity Church, Boston, Designed by Margaret Redmond

History Written in Glass

By ELIZABETH B. PRUDDEN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ever studied the burning blue of a single dark larkspur blossom or marveled at the brilliance of a hummingbird's throat? Have you noticed that in nature the most glowing color is never the effect of one tint alone, however intense, but is the result of the grouping of several tones of related color? It needs a touch of scarlet against deep crimson and pale red-violet to bring out the full richness of the ruby; of clear gamboge and a fleck of orange combined with a shadow of olive to produce a vibrant yellow.

This law of natural beauty is exemplified in the stained glass designed and executed by Miss Margaret Redmond. As you stand before the windows she has made for Trinity Church, Boston, and St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J., you will be delighted to observe the skill with which she has arranged her colors so that they glow and sing. And if you understand the symbolism of color and realize that each hue carries its special meaning—that green, for example, represents hope and victory; crimson, courage and devotion; and gold, achievement—your enjoyment of the jewel-like glass will deepen. The rare blue of St. Paul's cassock or the tunic of the youthful David assumes added beauty in its significance of loyalty, faith and wisdom.

Before taking up the designing of stained glass Miss Redmond had won recognition for her painting in oil and water color. Her enthusiasm for glass grew from her acquaintance with John La Farge and observation of his work, but after two years spent in studying old windows in France, England and Spain she transferred her allegiance from the modern pictorial treatment of Mr. La Farge to the methods of the French craftsmen of the Middle Ages. When she came back to the United States, her early steps in the new medium were guided by C. J. Connick, whose beautiful windows are well known throughout the country. Under his supervision and in his studio she made her first medallion, and from his foremost glass painter she learned the technique of staining the glass. Encouragement and assistance she has not lacked, but her skill in working out designs in which masses of color balance harmoniously, and in grouping luminous hues to produce effects of greatest brilliance is the result of years of devoted study and observation.

If you call on Miss Redmond on a bright afternoon you will find the western sun streaming gloriously into her studio through small rectangles of colored glass like slices of ruby, amethyst, chrysoprase and sapphire, placed for decorative effect upon the window frames. These, she will tell you, are specimens of Norman Slab, the finest of all English glass, which comes in colors as marvelously beautiful as any the old craftsmen ever knew. The small slabs in which it is made are very costly, and as two pieces are rarely exactly alike in tone, they must be cut with great care and economy.

Glass of Many Hues

Only in English glass, Miss Redmond declares, can she obtain the superb colors she requires. Along the walls of her workroom stand racks of sheet glass; purples ranging from delicate blue-violet to wine-color; reds, from flame to dark crimson; sapphire-blue; cerulean-blue; deep rich greens and exquisite resedagreens; jewel tones of every hue. In some the color is smoothly distributed throughout the glass, in others it is uneven, shading from dark to light, and frequently streaked or mottled. Here are also sheets of "flashed" glass, in which a film of color was fused onto clear white glass as it was being blown. When interplay of color is necessary in designs too small for the use of separate pieces of glass, the artist explains, the effect can be accomplished by eating away the film of color with fluoric acid, and superimposing the glass so treated upon another piece of different color.

A large window illustrating a scene from the Book of Revelation is in process of construction in Miss Redmond's studio. Upon a long table lies a full-size cartoon on which each segment of the design is carefully numbered. A duplicate cartoon, snipped into similarly numbered pieces, furnished the patterns from which the glass has been cut. On a sheet of plate glass each bit of the mosaic has been fastened in its place with beeswax, and the whole placed upon an easel against a window, where it is being painted.

Some Matters of Technique

Each single piece has to be stained, Miss Redmond explains. Otherwise the effect would be crude and flat. The design is first outlined with ground oxide blended with oil and varnish, and the whole piece then covered with a mat of the same oxide mixed with water. After the lights and halftones have been picked out by removing the mat with brush or needle, the glass is fired. When every fragment has been colored to Miss Redmond's satisfaction, the glass is reassembled and leaded with H-shaped strips of flexible lead. The whole is then soldered together and mounted upon an armature or iron frame, and the window is ready to be placed in its final position.

"No, indeed; stained glass is by no means confined to churches and other religious buildings," Miss Redmond will tell you. "More and more it is finding a place in private homes. This window, for example," pointing to a jolly piece of work in which Punch and Judy disport themselves colorfully, "is intended for a nursery in a private home. And there is a growing demand for stained glass in libraries and other public buildings. At present I am working on a set of medallions for the children's room of the public library at Englewood, N. J."

Here she will show you a handful of water-color sketches representing the exploits of heroes of legendary or historical fame. The Cid, Charlemagne, Robert Bruce, Galahad, Leif Ericson, William the Conqueror, and many others are there, each one portrayed in colors symbolic of his characteristics, each one calculated to inspire the interest and curiosity of youthful students. The range from which these heroes are drawn indicates the extensive research required of a designer of stained glass and bears out Miss Redmond's comment, "I am always studying and learning."

Miss Redmond holds membership in the leading art societies of Boston and Philadelphia, in both of which cities, as well as in New York, she has exhibited paintings in oil and water-color. At the Tercentenary Exhibition held in Boston in 1930 she was awarded a gold medal for her stained glass work, and her excellence in this craft has won for her from the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts the title of "Master Craftsman."

Oiling the Wheels of Travel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE number of American visitors to Europe has been much augmented since the World War, and the formalities connected with such a trip have also greatly increased. As foresight is more satisfactory than "hind-sight," the traveler should make preparations before the journey starts to insure freedom from annoying formalities and delays.

The first necessary step, the obtaining of a passport or the renewal of an outdated one, should be taken some time before the date of sailing. This is because some of the formalities regarding the issuing of a passport are complicated and take time.

For instance, one may be the eleventh lineal descendant of a Pilgrim Rock immigrant, but if one's birth is not registered, one will have to obtain some other proof of the date and place than a copy of the registration in the town in which it occured. There are other conditions that may cause delay on the part of the Department of State at Washington.

Annoyance at this formality may be mitigated by the assurance often given by travelers who went to Europe in the days when a United States passport was not necessary, that this document proves a useful identification at many times and in many places.

The numerous travel service bureaus with branch offices all over the United States will instruct the tourist regarding such necessary details as visas, visitors' taxes, custom and baggage regulations and the different methods of getting around Europe aside from train service. These now include airplanes, which operate from most European centers; motor coaches that run on a regular schedule; and motors for private or group tours. Such information service often includes engaging for the tourist a personal courier or, in case she plans to take over her own car, a guide-chauffeur.

Itineraries

A common remark by those planning a European trip is, "I wish to browse about; I don't want a set itinerary."

This is well and good. While three years provide better opportunities for "browsing" than three months, no trip should be so restricted as to prohibit side journeys and deny the wanderer the liberty of occasionally going off by herself to see what happens. In all probability, only pleasant things will occur. Travel bureaus are quite understanding of the American desire for freedom in this respect and tickets issued on this side allow changes in an arranged itinerary, which, however, is usually advisable as a basis.

Another important assurance of a good time abroad is a certain mental preparation. The living conditions in one European country will not be found similar to those of another; nor the customs of Europe in general like those of the United States. The American may, of course, Americanize her journeyings by confining them to large cities and well-known resorts and by going only to large hotels that specialize in entertaining transatlantic guests. On the other hand, she may lose considerable pleasure in so doing and return without that broadening contact with people of a different tradition which is one of the finest results of even a short trip beyond her familiar "pond." So she should take with her a willing and understanding mind.

Informative Reading

A trip abroad, whether it is the first or the tenth, is a cultural experience and it is a safe truism that what one gets out of it largely depends on what one brings to it. The present writer is a believer in guidebooks and also in more widely informative reading on the history, art and civilization of the countries which a visitor proposes to see. But such reading is better done at home than on the trip, specially if it is to be a short one. A sad and frequent sight in European cities is an earnest traveler with her nose buried in a guidebook. By this procedure she is likely to know more than she can possibly observe, which defeats one purpose of foreign travel.

A seasonal suggestion is that certain members of the family or group shall take on a good part of this informative reading and thus be able to dole out its results in sufficient quantities when needed and as discretion commends. Some participants may not enjoy uncalled-for information, however, and will prefer a purely speculative attitude. This preference should be respected.

Freedom Essential

It is equally important to be sympathetic with the individual proclivities of young members of the group, some of whom may be more interested in the construction of a foreign engine than in the antiquity of Rome. The happiest of traveling parties seem to be those that occasionally break up, leaving each member free to indulge her personal choice in amusements and intellectual occupations.

The writer does not wish to imply that all books relating to foreign travel should be left behind when read. Each traveler should possess a concise guidebook and important maps. These provide ease and security at all times and a certain sense of independence. She also advocates the use of phrase books and, if possible, the knowledge of the pronunciation rules of the tongues spoken in the countries to be visited. As linguistically disinclined as is the average American, it requires, nevertheless, only a few lessons to pronounce a foreign tongue. To converse in it is a different matter. Modern phrase books for travelers consist only of words and short, practical phrases; they no longer force information as to "the hat of the gardener's wife," or such instructions as "writing a letter to a gentleman of title."

In regard to foreign travel, another oft-heard opinion is, "You don't need a foreign language; all foreigners now speak English." This is statistically quite incorrect, although since the World War English has become more familiar than heretofore. In hotels and shops largely patronized by Americans, an interpreter is at hand, at least when asked for, and the professional courier, or guide-chauffeur, is expected to speak the languages of the countries visited, as well as English. But if the tourist likes to follow by herself the pleasant byways, it is certainly advisable that she should be able to ask her way or to order a meal in a small restaurant. In any case, it is pleasanter and much quicker to ask the chambermaid for "un morceau de savon," or "eine Kanne heisses Wasser," than to send for the official interpreter.

The Art of Dressing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At the 1931 summer session of the University of Wisconsin a course in the appreciation and selection of clothing will be included with other subjects covered by the Home Economics and Related Arts Department. This subject deals not only with fabrics but with the underlying factors of design as a basis for decision as to what is becoming, beautiful and appropriate, including costume accessories.

Such important details as hats, gloves, shoes and smaller touches will be given special consideration in their relation to one another. Even the subject of hairdressing now much to the fore, will be dealt with.

This course should prove valuable to teachers of this particular branch of home economics as well as to women who are equipping themselves for positions as buyers and stylists in department and specialty shops.

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is a good club program? The answers to that question will vary somewhat with the location of the club and the personnel of its membership, but there are certain general qualities which every program must contain if it is to be worthy of the effort of those who prepare and conduct it, and a satisfaction to those who devote valuable time in observing and listening.

Mrs. Jerome Mayer, chairman of the committee in the Connecticut Federation of Women's Clubs, whose business it is to suggest program outlines, says, in the Club Courier, that the first thought in preparing a club program must be that in its construction it will reach the greatest number of people with a thought-provoking, inspirational message.

Having in mind that objective, the next consideration will naturally be the amount of money which the club budget can allow for programs. If popular and highly paid speakers are to be given a place on the programs of the season, it is always a good plan to confer with other clubs in the vicinity or even in other parts of the same State, to ascertain whether a desired speaker is to be in that part of the country at any time during the season. One club, last year, could have saved more than $50 had the date a speaker was to be in a neighboring town been known in time to arrange for his appearance before the club at that time instead of a few weeks later. Much saving of traveling expenses may be effected by coöperation on the part of clubs in one locality.

* * *

Mrs. Mayer believes that the "forum" following a lecture has not yet reached, in women's clubs, the prominence which is its due. She urges clubs to try to develop this part of their programs, for "it must in time bring forward members usually inarticulate and you may find a 'mute inglorious Milton' in your midst."

"Helps For Club Program Makers," issued by the American Library Association, contains a wealth of material useful to program committees. Although intended primarily for the use of librarians who work with women's clubs, the booklet may be procured from the American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, by sending 65 cents, or 55 cents each, in lots of 10 or more.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, who is associate director of the public relations department of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Hollywood, Calif., has a study program on motion pictures which contains seven topics with bibliography. She will be glad to send this to any clubs wishing it.

Program outlines on books and authors are prepared by several of the well-known book publishing houses.

Some clubs are taking cognizance of the fact that many of their members drive their own cars to club meetings and that others would be glad to do so, and have organized women drivers' schools. Such a project, conducted by the Detroit (Mich.) federation has been notably successful. Last April the school enrolled 315 members.

In Foreign Fields

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Baroness Helene von Nostitz-Hindenburg, a leader of German women, will lecture extensively in the United States on the condition of women in Germany today as compared with the pre-war period, and also on other subjects.

* * *

One American woman and one English woman, Mrs. Florence Ayscough and Lady Hosie, are now recognized authorities on Chinese culture. Mrs. Ayscough, who was born and educated in China, is the author of "A Chinese Mirror" and a co-author with Amy Lovell of "For-Flower Tablets." Mrs. Ayscough has been made an honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Shanghai for her contribution to Chinese research work.

Lady Hosie is also an author, but her most valuable service is considered to be a commercial map of China which she and her husband prepared and which is now accepted as authoritative.

* * *

Elizabeth Steen, author and explorer, has recently returned from an exploration into innermost Brazil. Most of the time she was accompanied in her journeys by natives, but when she was about to visit the primitive Tapirape Indians the Brazilian Government offered her a detail of 10 soldiers. Miss Steen plans to use the material obtained, in a Ph.D. thesis.

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THE HOME FORUM

Making Literary Portraits of Real Men

MR. JOHN GALSWORTHY is not pleased with the writers who have been attempting to "blend biography and fiction." He criticized them severely in his Romanes Lecture at Oxford. "The figure of someone who has ruffled through the past, a Byron, a Lincoln, a Nelson, is taken and clothed in fancy dress." He was alluding, obviously, to that whole class of books of which M. Maurois's "Byron," Lytton Strachey's "Elizabeth and Essex" and Philip Guedalla's "Disraeli" are conspicuous examples. This "dressing up of the sober dead" seems to Mr. Galsworthy "perilous," more perilous even than the representation of the past in the historical novel, which was "recognized from its birth as a gay Lothario."

The last expression is somewhat puzzling. The first writer of a real historical novel was Sir Walter Scott; and, if it be true to say that his books were regarded as "gay Lotharios," that was not because they were historical, but because they were novels. Actually he did more to make fiction seem "respectable" to the English-speaking world than any writer during or before his time. And as for people of the past, why should they be regarded as more "sober" than the living? Shakespeare did not hesitate to call up Sir John Falstaff from the distant past, to reclothe him in fancy dress; and Sir John was the least sober of heroes. For that matter, Mr. Galsworthy himself is not guiltless of the historical method. Some of the characters in his "Forsyte Saga" take us far back into the history of the Victorian era.

But evidently he has a feeling that the new school of imaginative biography has been rather disrespectful to the past. His attitude to M. Maurois or Mr. Strachey seems to be something like this: "I am a writer of fiction; it is my privilege to be interesting. You are a writer of history; it is your duty to be dull." Of course, those are not his words. What he actually says is: "The true biographer must have industrious fidelity and a lively but sober selective judgment. His own temperament will, to some extent, color his picture, but the less it does, the greater his achievement."

Now art does not willingly submit to taboos. Poetry was imprisoned, manacled and tortured with taboos in the eighteenth century, and would have languished from sheer inertia if Romantic poets had not insisted on cutting the bonds and setting it free. Biography, too, is or may be an art, and will not tamely consent that certain ways should be denied to it. At the outset it is well to recognize that there is more than one kind of biographer, just as there is more than one kind of literary critic. There are critics who are primarily scholars, regarding it as their main task to delve among original sources, to sift material, to collate facts, and to set them down as a contribution to our knowledge of natural science. Such research workers are extremely useful. They deserve honor for their thankless labors, leaving off, as they do, where the constructive critic begins.

And similarly in biography. We cannot dispense with the labor of the research worker who will spare no toil in unearthing every fact which is relevant to the life of his hero. It is his task to set forth every important fact and every revealing letter in his biography, and to exhaust the possibilities of error in his zeal for an accurate and comprehensive record. All this we demand in what is called an "official biography"; and it is indeed a triumph when the compiler, under such circumstances, succeeds in producing an eminently readable book—how great a triumph, we may judge by the extraordinary rarity of eminently readable official biographies.

But it would surely be absurd to suggest that this is the only method open to one who would write the lives of men of the past. If we would understand the history of a bygone age, we must endeavor to understand the characters of the men who shaped it. It is not enough to know the bare facts of a man's life. Before we can appreciate him we must get the facts into perspective, and understand the complex motives which led him to take this step and that, thus to make his career intelligible. Mr. Galsworthy rightly says that the task of the imaginative biographer is perilous. But no spirited person is deterred from a high enterprise because it is perilous; and it has been proved that even a biographer may be spirited. The peril for him is only greater than that which awaits the novelist, in that he may more easily be found out. He may be convicted of historical error; and it is not so easy to convict Mr. Galsworthy if at any moment a Forsyte acts out of character. "My Forsyte," the latter may always say, "*did* act like that." Mr. Strachey, of course, can claim no such proprietorship in the thoughts and deeds of Queen Victoria.

I hold no brief for the particular biographers whom I have mentioned. They must stand or fall, each of them—in attempting to reconstruct the hidden lives of past personages—by their fidelity or infidelity to known fact, by their ability or inability to reconstruct a character which conforms to the facts. But I cannot admit that the method of imaginative biography is indefensible and wrong. On the contrary, I think that, if there were no authors venturesome enough to attempt so difficult and fascinating a task, we should still be confronted with the necessity of reconstructing, each for ourselves, our own imaginative picture of the famous men of whom we read.

Nor indeed, if the truth were admitted, is there anything peculiarly modern about the "new" method of writing biography. It is the oldest of all methods. It is Plutarch's. He, too, peers into the motives of his heroes. He seizes on the least hint which will lead him to some conclusion about a personality. He does not disdain to dwell on those outward characteristics which give plausibility and picturesqueness to his story. Of Alcibiades he says that his beauty "bloomed with him in all the ages of his life. . . . His lisping, when he spoke, became him well, and gave a grace and persuasiveness to his rapid speech"; just as M. Maurois speaks of the "handsomeness" of Byron, "with his grey-blue eyes shining with emotion under the long eye-lashes, his pale skin so delicate that it seemed almost transparent, and his mouth like that of a charming woman, sensitive and capricious."

There is no reason why we should forbid a style of biography which seeks to present a literary portrait of real men, as seen through the eyes of the biographer. The "perils" of the undertaking are obvious; but are they really greater, in essentials, than those which are faced by the sincere writer of fiction? For the true novelist is not simply inventing. The persons whom he portrays may never have lived in actual life; those exact incidents he describes may never have happened. But, none the less, they are subject to the laws of human life and character. If the novelist does not show society as it is, if his account is not true to life, and indeed, to the very essentials of life, then he has erred as an artist. The novelist's responsibility to truth is just as great as the biographer's—and even greater, since it is not so easy to expose his errors.

It is the object of all imaginative literature to show us more of human life than appears on the surface, or at a random glance. In the case of men and women who have played conspicuous parts on the human stage, it is all too easy to accept conventional views of them, or the views of them which are the most obvious explanation of the part they played. It needs sympathy, understanding, and imagination, released—not subdued—by industrious study of the facts, to re-create the true personalities of such men. The biographer who, unqualified, essays such a task, may, like a novelist, show himself only a charlatan. But one who attacks it with imaginative sincerity, and with industry, has it in his power to enrich our knowledge of history and quicken our understanding of the men who made it.

R. A. S-J.

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"The Reading Room": From an Etching by Stanley Anderson

NOTHING is shirked in this etching by Stanley Anderson. Such thorough realization of theme stands as a rebuke to shallow workers. Mr. Anderson goes through with everything he undertakes, yet never conveys a sense of having overdone any detail of his composition, so consistently are the parts considered in relation to each other and to the whole. Most interesting is the elliptical circuit of wrinkles, discerned by the artist in the clothing of the reader whose back is turned to us. These wrinkles, like eddies on the surface of a pool, provide that swirl of interest so valuable in centralising one's attention, while tying together the three figures visually. Contributing to the focusing effect are the diagonal forms of the magazines in the background rack, in the inward slanting of the picture on the wall at the left; and the hat on the foreground table is like a central weight and balancing pivot for the whole. Even the books on the shelves tend to lean inward toward the center of the composition. In fact, the whole scene has been composed by Mr. Anderson in terms of the third dimension, a complexity of inner perspectives contributing to a total effect of concentrated simplicity, with attention most intensified in the treatment of the head of the foreground reader. One does not feel that this man, who might be a genial small tradesman with a persistent taste for good reading in spare time, can be merely casual about anything. He is giving his whole interest to the magazine in hand, possibly an illustrated weekly. Not envy, but curiosity, about the ways of mankind, we fancy, are reflected in his face.

In the Palace Garden, Riseholme

Soft noonday shadows, dewy, still, and long,
Bright gentle sunbeams where the mist gives way,
Dim wintry trees, and distant water grey
(Save for one rippled line); th' unpractised song
Of simplest birds just wakened by the spring,
The whirring rustle of some startled wing!

Hollies, each clustered branch one fiery glow,
Each leaf a nest of sparkles, hedg'd with thorn
And 'mid the grass young snowdrops, newly born,
Tender as babes—and swans more white than snow
Floating and dipping on the hazy lake,
And all things half asleep and half awake!

—ELIZABETH WORDSWORTH, in "Poems and Plays."

The Square Shadows of Persepolis

Once the capital of the Persian Empire, its ruins now lie among the surroundings as primitive as the plain of Malamir. The gaunt columns remain, thrusting up at the sky, but of the site of the city of Istakhr there is nothing but the nibbled grass. Persepolis gains in splendor from its isolation. Not another building stands anywhere near it; not a hut, not a guard-house, not a shepherd's shelter; only the vast green plain, encircled by mountains and the open sky and the hawks that wheel and hover between the columns. As a ship launching out on an expanse of sea, the great terrace drives forward on to the plain, breasting it, the columns rise like naked spars into the clear blue sky. At first sight it may seem smaller than one had expected to find it, but that is due to the immensity of the plain and to the mass of the hill against which it is pushed. . . .

So stands Persepolis, looking out over the deserted plain. The space, the sky, the hawks, the raised-up eminence of the terrace, the quality of the Persian light, all give to the great terrace a sort of springing airiness, a sort of treble, to which the massive structure of bastion and archways plays a corrective bass. It is only when you draw near that you realise how massive that structure really is. It has all the weight of the Egyptian temples; square, monolithic. The terrace itself is supported on enormous blocks, its angles casting square shadows; a double stairway climbs it, a stairway that at its landing-place is superbly dominated by huge winged bulls. Now you are in the midst of the ruins; the columns soar, supporting no roof; square doorways open, leading into no halls. (But see, within the jamb of one doorway is carved a king wrestling with a lion, and within another a king stepping forward under the shade of a parasol; these were the kings that ruled, but here, following the easy rise of the steps, comes a procession of captive kings.)

A little further you are in the Hall of the Hundred Columns, a wilderness of tumbled ruins, but ruins which in their broken detail testify to the richness of the order that once was here: fallen capitals; fragments of carving small enough to go into a pocket, but whorled with the curls of an Assyrian beard; wars and dynasties roll their forgotten drums, as the fragment is balanced for a moment in the palm of the hand.

Over this roofless desolation hangs the sun, cutting black square shadows, striking a carving into sharper relief; and silence reigns, but for the dryleaf scurry of a lizard over the stone. This hall was roofed with cedar, says Quintus Curtius, and now the discovered ashes of carbonised cedar corroborate the account of historians; this hall of Darius flamed indeed beneath the vengence of Alexander. Little did it avail Darius that he should have caused the *Aveste* to be written in letters of gold and silver on ten thousand tanned ox-hides.—V. SACKVILLE-WEST, in "Twelve Days."

The Downs Above the Sea

On a spring morning the horses turned from the long grassy ride that runs at the foot of the last English outcrop of the downs, and picked their way up the steep lane towards the wind-raked grasses high above the sea. The sun was as hot as June and wild flowers were marshaled suddenly to greet it. Where had been tangled undergrowth new bracken had sprung up, ferns uncurled and weighted grasses laid their heavy heads on the skirts of the wind. Celandines and daisies enameled the short turf; out in the open meadows the cowslip

"spread her little mat of green
And on it danced she."

Under sheltering roots, the primrose shone palely and the sunny slopes were sweet with violets and ground ivy. Where precarious thickets clung to the hillside, bluebells made an azure shadow beneath the infant leaves of lime and chestnut. In the far orchards, the cherry broke in foam.

The hedgerow and its undergrowth were tremulous with birds. Yellow-hammers slipped between the hawthorn buds and blackthorn snow, singing their broken staves, and whinchats flitted shadow-like from spray to lichened stone. Up and up the horses climbed, until the lane became a rutty track and the track ended on the windy downs. The first swallow skirled in the sunshine, dipping and flashing as the shaken cry took the morning. From some hidden copse below, the double note of the cuckoo floated up and the faint chiming of the chiff-chaff's little bell rang among the larches. High up in blue and gold, the skylarks mounted on a rising song.

The horses broke into a long canter. Only the sound of hoofs on grass mingled with bird-song and wind-song. Incredibly far beneath, it seemed, the sea lapped shimmering against the curved arm of shingle, and the sunlight lay, veil-like over the miles of marsh land until the slender gray line of Dungeness brought earth and sky together.

On either side of the downward track late lambs gathered, with curious little faces held up, blinking infantwise in the strong light. Mild-eyed calves nuzzled at a hand held out to them. Among the tender green the thrushes sang, overhead the sea gulls mewed; and as if the lovely day must make her vocal, too, one of the horses flung up her slender head, with a long whinny.

The Irish Fiddler at Home

I saw the fiddler in a little Cavan town; he was playing a rollicking tune known in that part of the country as "The Swallow's Tail"; he put the bow across the strings lingeringly, and his head went with the movement of his hand. . . . After "The Swallow's Tail" he struck up a fine tune, a tune that had in it depth, gaiety, and pride. The tune and the musician's way of playing it attracted me, and when I had an opportunity I talked with the fiddler. His name was Mel Ryan, and we had some friends in common. Mel was not really a man of the roads. He was a local musician settled in a house not far from the town. He asked me to visit him, and on a fine July evening I went to make my ceilidh in the musician's house. His house was on the rise of the country. A steep road went past the chapel and up to the few houses that neighboured Mel's.

Above the musician's one could have three counties in prospect—Cavan, Leitrim, Longford. One could look to the hills in Leitrim and to the Moat of Granard in Longford, and the great evening space of bog and field and lake was the Valley of Breifny, the scene celebrated in Moore's song "The Valley Lay Smiling Before Me." When I came down from the rise I found Mel at his door and he brought me into the cabin, a one-roomed house with a window the size of a dinner-plate. There was the hearth with stools about it, a bed in a recess of the wall, a larger bed at the other side, a table and chairs. The place had the narrowness of a rabbit-hutch, but the people were no more confined than the chickens in the nest. Beyond the threshold there was space enough. . . .

Mel played over the tune that had attracted me, and again I enjoyed the inspired movement that had so much gaiety and so much pride. He knew the tune as "The Royal Blackbird."

While the fiddler was playing a young girl stole in and seated herself on the bed. She was the fiddler's child, a girl of sixteen, and she remained shy and aloof. I do not know if Brighid had good looks, but she brought with her a part of beauty, a grace that was like the grace of a fawn or some other wild, ungrown thing. . . .

Some more tunes were played for me and then I went away. I remember the people as gentle, kindly, and friendly, and I remember the little cabin as one of the most charming houses I was ever in.—PADRAIC COLUM, in "The Road Round Ireland."

Davis at the Close of Grant's Career

Grant had won his battles;
A horse without a rider,
And a flag furled to half-mast;
While on his rugged hillside
The shadows lengthened.
No more would bugles wake him,
Nor his country call him.
His deeds became a legend.
The pulse-beat of a nation
Wavered—
While the papers reached for news!

Down at Beauvoir,
In Mississippi,
A President of a confederacy
That no longer was
Waited too;
His flags had long since fallen.

So on that day
A young man journeyed
(For papers must be served!)
To find Jefferson Davis
And to hear what words
He might have to say
Of one who had been his enemy.

There in a great white mansion
Looking to the Gulf,
The young man found him
Surrounded by his books,
Tall, and gray-bearded,
And a little stooped
As if some way he carried still
A country's weight;
Here was a man of whom
It might not be said:
"Great in victory or defeat,"
For he had never known
The thrill of victory!
And defeat, had never recognized.

In the dim stillness
Of a book-lined room
He spoke of many things,
But not of Grant;
Of him he only said:
"When Grant was active—
Then I spoke no words against him,
And ungracious would I be
To do so now."
The young man scented news;
With words for a blade
He ran his rapier's hilt in deeper.
(Papers must be served.
News is news!)
"Mr. President," he said,
"Shall I infer that anything you say
Would then be critical?"

Jeff Davis paced the room for minutes,
Then at last he turned,
His fingers clasped together;
Long, slender fingers,
Strong and brave,
Fingers that had struggled hard to hold
Through endless day and night
The threads together
Of a hopeless cause.
Across his kind, thin lips
A courteous smile was showing,
But his eyes were dark and sad:

"You say," he said,
"You come from Boston?
Could you tell me, then,
If on the Common the old elm
Still leaves at spring?"

JOHN C. ROLLEFF.

Supply and Demand

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE terms "supply" and "demand" are applicable in many fields of study, but peculiarly so in economics. Most economists seem to agree on certain broad rules governing the action and relation of supply and demand, which give a clearer idea of the meaning of the words. They say that the supply of any commodity is ineffective unless there is a demand for it. In the business world, this demand must be an effective demand, it cannot be a mere request; and it implies the ability and willingness to pay a just price. A request for any article is of no avail unless one has something to offer in exchange—money, property, or service. In religion, we find that the rules of supply and demand are as valid as in economics,—in commerce and industry.

Long before the advent of Christianity, men believed in the power of God, and strove to find means of utilising that power. They strove to provide an effective demand for His supply by sacrifice, by fasting, by ritual, or by supplication, but with scant success. Yet, the Bible implies that God is infinite good, Love, and that He is the source of infinite supply. How, then, can we provide an effective demand for that supply?

The history of Jesus, as recorded in the Gospels, shows that he drew constantly on the divine source of supply. His demand was effective, for by him the sick were healed, the sinners reformed, the dead raised from their graves. His sublime confidence was not exclusive and personal. He who said, "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth," gave a promise for all time when he said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." His disciples gained some understanding of his teachings, and the healing ministry was carried on by his followers until about the third century, when it gradually died out. The supply remained infinite, however. God remained the same, but the effective demand had disappeared for a time.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, brought to this age a renewed realization of the fact and effectiveness of divine supply, and has explained the nature and methods of effective demand for and utilisation of that supply. Her words restate and fulfill those of Jesus and the inspired writers of the Bible. The manifest results of this teaching are its most effective corroboration.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494), "It is not well to imagine that Jesus demonstrated the divine power to heal only for a select number or for a limited period of time, since to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good." The acceptance, the utilization, of this abundance is our next consideration. Turning again to the analogy of economics, we recall that effective demand implies willingness and ability to pay the price. In religion this effective demand includes prayer,—a joyous, confident realization of the fact of ever present divine supply,—combined with the understanding that because man is made "in the image of God" man reflects or expresses that supply to the full. We pay the price by loving service to God and our fellow men, by a progressive striving to emerge from the mists of material thinking into the sunshine of spiritual understanding, and above all by demonstrating the results of the understanding we have gained.

While reminding us of the need of paying this price, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science gives the glad assurance that it can be paid. She writes (*ibid.*, p. 233): "Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power. These proofs consist solely in the destruction of sin, sickness, and death by the power of Spirit, as Jesus destroyed them. This is an element of progress, and progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil." What a joy and inspiration to know that we can provide an effective demand for God's infinite supply of good, and that we can utilize His healing power today as did Jesus nineteen centuries ago!

(An another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

L'offre et la Demande

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES expressions "l'offre" et "la demande" se rapportent à plusieurs champs d'étude, mais surtout à celui de l'économique. La plupart des économistes paraissent être d'accord qu'il y a certaines grandes règles qui gouvernent l'action et le rapport entre l'offre et la demande, et qui servent à donner une idée plus claire de la signification de ces mots. Ils disent que l'offre d'une commodité quelconque est vaine à moins qu'il n'y ait la demande. Dans le commerce il faut que cette demande soit une demande efficace et non seulement une simple requête; elle doit inclure la capacité et l'intention de payer un prix juste. La demande pour un article ne vaut rien à moins qu'on ait quelque chose à offrir en échange, soit de l'argent, de la propriété, ou du service. Nous trouvons qu'en religion les règles de l'offre et de la demande sont tout aussi valides que dans l'économique,—commerce, ou industrie.

Bien avant l'avènement du christianisme, les hommes croyaient au pouvoir de Dieu et avaient tâché de trouver des moyens de se servir de ce pouvoir. Ils s'efforçaient de se fournir une idée efficace de l'offre de Dieu par le sacrifice, le jeûne, le rituel, ou la supplication; mais avec peu de succès. La Bible signifie pourtant que Dieu est la bonté infinie, l'Amour, et qu'Il est la source de tout bien infini. Comment alors pouvons-nous fournir une demande efficace pour cette offre divine?

Selon les Evangiles l'histoire de Jésus indique qu'il avait constamment recours à cette divine ressource. Sa demande fut efficace car il guérit les malades, réforma les pécheurs, ressuscita les morts de leurs sépultures. Sa confiance sublime n'était ni exclusive ni personnelle. Celui qui dit: "Toute puissance m'a été donnée dans le ciel et sur la terre," donna pour tous les siècles une promesse quand il dit: "Celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais; il en fera même de plus grandes, parce que je vais auprès du Père." Ses disciples gagnèrent une certaine compréhension de ses enseignements, et leur pouvoir de guérir continua jusqu'au troisième siècle; après quoi il s'éteint peu à peu. La ressource, pourtant, restait infinie. Dieu demeurait le même, mais la demande efficace avait momentanément disparu.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Découvreuse et la Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne a fourni à notre siècle une nouvelle réalisation du fait et de l'efficacité de la ressource divine; et elle a expliqué la nature et les méthodes de cette demande et de son utilisation. Ses mots affirment et accomplissent ceux de Jésus, et des écrivains inspirés de la Bible. Les résultats démontrés de cet enseignement le confirment sans laisser de doute.

Mrs. Eddy écrit en *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, (p. 494): "Il n'est pas bon de se figurer que Jésus démontra le pouvoir divin de guérir seulement pour une certaine élite ou pour une période de temps limitée, puisque à toute heure l'Amour divin dispense tout bien à l'humanité entière." La manière d'accepter et d'utiliser cette abondance nous concerne en second lieu. Retournant de nouveau à l'analogie de l'économique nous nous rappelons que la demande efficace comprend aussi la bonne volonté et le pouvoir d'achat. En religion, cette demande inclut la prière,—réalisation joyeuse et confiante du fait que cette ressource divine est toujours présente—et la compréhension que l'homme créé "à l'image de Dieu," reflète et exprime pleinement cette ressource. Nous payons le prix en servant avec amour Dieu et le prochain, et en cherchant par des efforts progressifs de sortir des brumes de la pensée matérielle, et d'arriver au soleil de l'entendement spirituel, et surtout par la démonstration des résultats obtenus grâce à cette compréhension.

Tout en nous rappelant la nécessité de payer le prix, la Découvreuse et la Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne nous donne l'assurance joyeuse qu'on peut le payer. Elle écrit (*ibid.*, p. 233): "Chaque jour exige de nous de plus hautes preuves, plutôt que des professions de pouvoir chrétien. Ces preuves consistent uniquement en la destruction du péché, de la maladie et de la mort, par le pouvoir de l'Esprit, comme Jésus les détruisait. C'est là un élément de progrès, et le progrès est la loi de Dieu, laquelle loi n'exige de nous que ce que nous pouvons certainement accomplir." Quelle joie, quelle inspiration de savoir que nous pouvons fournir une demande efficace pour cette offre infinie de la bonté de Dieu, et que nous pouvons, nous aussi, nous servir aujourd'hui de Son pouvoir guérisseur, tout comme le faisait Jésus il y a dix-neuf siècles.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

A Bus to the Beach

One feels in a holiday mood as he seats himself in one of the deep, comfortable seats of a big bus. What a boon a bus is to a person who does not possess a car! Particularly if he lives in the city and wishes to spend a day at some resort in the country. The hot city is soon left behind, and one is whirled down pleasant, suburban roads. Delightful small villages slip past, in between which are dapper, modern houses gay and inviting with their small, trim lawns and neatly kept shrubberies. Perhaps one's destination is a big, well-known beach, or one of the newer beaches not directly accessible by a railroad.

At any of these, he may feast his eyes on tumbling waves, blue as the sky and prodigally strewn with sunlight. He may picnic upon the beach, enjoying the cool waters and the soft breezes bearing the salty fragrance of the ocean. He may stay for a few hours or throughout a long, glamorous day.

Among the delightful memories one may carry back to the city are those of the sun-flecked waves beneath a blue sky, country roads flanked by trees and fields fresh in their summer outfits of green. How pleasant to remember that as one's leisure permits, one may revisit these places via some convenient and comfortable bus.

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UNIFORM PLAN IN HIGH SCHOOLS URGED ON NATION

Commissioner Scores Lack of Definite Aim in Secondary Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREELEY, Colo., June 29—Dr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, appealed to leaders in education to unite in formulating a clear-cut plan to conduct the affairs of the high schools in the country, as he brought to a close the first regional conference on secondary education here.

Dr. Cooper declared that the chief weaknesses in secondary school education were the lack of a well-defined purpose and inadequate supervision of the work done. It is necessary to make the objectives more uniform throughout the nation, he said. He pointed out that both the elementary schools and the colleges have advanced farther in these respects than the high schools.

When the commissioner planned the conference on secondary education he looked about for material on the history of the development of this institution in American. It was not available except in fragmentary form, he said. Dr. Cooper then urged that each state undertake, through its colleges and universities, the task of preparing an adequate monograph.

Prof. J. H. Newlon of Columbia University, said as a whole the professional libraries were complete, that extra-curricular activities were well represented and that the entire high school system functioned smoothly. He found, however, that in spite of outward evidences of progress the high schools were ignoring some of the issues which he considers fundamental. There was a tendency to pass without notice the contemporary social problems, to adhere to uniformity, to fit new ideas into old molds.

High schools represent a great advance over the high schools of 50 years ago, Dr. Newlon said, but the ideology is of the closing years of the nineteenth century.

"Mechanical operation is a work of art. Liberalization of teaching has met objection by a majority of teachers, particularly those teaching the older subjects on the curriculum. College entrance requirements, too, have been an impediment to high schools, by upholding worn-out dogma."

To remedy the defects of high school organization, Dr. Newlon urged a continuous study of the baffling problems of social living be undertaken and that the educators become philosophers more than expert managers.

Dr. A. L. Threkeld, superintendent of schools, Denver, Colo., pointed out that while the high school had been freer from inspection than the elementary school there had been a lack of adjustment between schools of one section of the country and those of another section. Dr. Threkeld set up as an ideal the development of the high school, not in lines of a fixed character, but for a life better than it now is. D. M. Hibner, superintendent of schools, Ray, Ariz., recommended that all states follow the lead of the few which are certifying teachers only for the subjects they are prepared to teach.

Oregon to Teach Economics of State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—A course in economic geography, to teach high school students facts about their own State, has been adopted for use in Portland high schools, by the board of school directors. It will become a part of the Portland curriculum in the fall term opening in September.

Educators and business leaders have worked together in preparing the new course and it is the belief of its sponsors that the course will inform high school students concerning the problems which the State is attempting to solve.

Expense incident to the preparation of the course has been cared for by public-spirited citizens.

White Huckleberries Found in North Carolina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—They grow like huckleberries, they taste like huckleberries, so they must be huckleberries—but they are white and do not stain the teeth like the blue-black variety, so familiar to every pie-eater in this section of the world.

The new variety has been found on the farm of Marshall Stallings, in southern Duplin County, near Wallace. Samples have been sent to Washington by Charles J. Dearing, superintendent of the Lower Coastal Plains Test Farm of the State Department of Agriculture, for official classification.

Mr. Stallings reports that there are about 30 bushes on his farm bearing this variety and they are laden with white berries.

COLLEGES TO MERGE IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. O. Max Gardner has appointed a commission, provided for by the General Assembly of 1931, to consider plans for the consolidation of the North Carolina State College for Women at Greensboro, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh. While each institution will retain its identity, the three will comprise the greater University of North Carolina.

The work of the commission will consist of forming a workable plan to put the merger into effect, and its findings will be reported to the General Assembly of 1933. President Frank Graham was named on the commission to represent the interests of the present university at Chapel Hill, President E. C. Brooks to represent the State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh and President J. I. Foust, to represent the State College for Women at Greensboro.

IN THE SHIP LANES

UNDER the caption, "Do You Know," the French Line has summarized a number of interesting maritime facts in its house organ. Among these comments is the statement that it is more than 200 miles farther from New York to Southampton via Cherbourg than from New York to Plymouth. Also, that there are approximately 36 first-class liners in North Atlantic service, of which only 11 are capable of making 22 knots, or better, speed. The French Line notes that its three first-class ships—the Ile de France, Paris and France—are in this category, the latter, in fact, rating at 23 knots an hour.

Lower Rates Abroad

Not only in North America is the trend toward lower travel rates, but the European hotels and railroads are making substantial reductions in their tariffs this season, according to an announcement made by the Cunard Line. In Great Britain the reduced rates for tours will permit savings of 15 to 40 per cent in circle tours, while in France a daily journey over a period of two weeks may be made for approximately $50. This is achieved through a coupon which the French railways issue for $1, entitling the holder to purchase a railroad pass for two weeks at $66.70 first class and $50.45 second class, good any time, any place, within the specified period.

For families there are greater reductions, ranging up to 40 per cent, and Germany is making similar cut rates for group movements. Norwegian railways have announced reductions in fares from 15 to 30 per cent for the summer season.

Bargain Rates to Europe

Not long ago a prospective passenger was reported to have received a letter from a steamship company, offering a rate in cabin class of $150 with excellent accommodations available, to which he replied that he would not pay more than $100 for the journey. He regarded this response as somewhat facetious in tenor and was considerably surprised to receive an immediate reply from the steamship company, telling him they would give him the space he wanted at the $100 rate.

If this situation is general—and there is no reason to believe that with travel falling off the other steamship lines are not making concessions—it appears as though steamship space is being placed in the auction room, where a bidder may offer the price which he feels will be successful in obtaining the space.

Midnight Sailings

The fad of dispatching ships from New York at midnight seems gradually to be disappearing, with the various Italian companies now having regular daylight departures. The United States Lines always maintained daylight sailings, being wholly willing that persons along the waterfront should see the Leviathan and other vessels go down the bay.

The Cunard Line is sending its steamship Mauretania out of New York at 5 p. m. now, and the only companies adhering to midnight departures are the White Star, French, North German Lloyd, Holland America and some vessels of the Cunard and Hamburg-American lines.

In most cases the departure at midnight is for the purpose of reaching Channel ports at hours of the day which will make for convenient connections for London and Paris. In actual practice the midnight sailings have resulted in the vessels becoming a Mecca for loungers and other persons who have no particular business on the ships, but who find it cool and comfortable to wander about the decks on summer evenings.

Elevators on Ships

The elevator industry has found an interesting outlet for its product in the equipping of the new modern steamships. The Otis Elevator Company reports that nine large ships now being built in American shipyards will have passenger elevators comparable to those in the best modern buildings. These vessels include the Presidents Hoover and Coolidge for the Dollar Line; the Mariposa, Monterey and Lurline for the Matson Line; and four ships for the Panama Mail Line. The Empress of Britain, of the Canadian Pacific; the Europa and Bremen, of the North German Lloyd; the Kungsholm, of the Swedish American; and the Chichibu Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, also have been equipped with American-type elevators.

Steamship Schedules

The Panama Mail service of the Grace Line will have a complete change of schedules, effective at once, with departures from New York on Thursdays hereafter, in order to permit connections at the Panama Canal between ships of the New York-California service and those of the New York-South America line. Passengers from California, Mexico and Central America eastbound may disembark at the Canal and connect immediately with Grace Line vessels from South America, calling at Havana and arriving at New York four days earlier than was possible by remaining on the Panama Mail liner. Similar connections are available in the opposite direction, as well as from California to South American ports.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, July 2

De Grasse, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; New York (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Friday, July 3

American Shipper, American Merchant, for London; Homeric, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Britannic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Republic, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Westernland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Bergensfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Oslo; Kungsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Augustus, N. G. L., for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; Frederik VIII, Scandinavian American, for Christiansand, Oslo, Copenhagen; Eastern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Saturday, July 4

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Rotterdam (12:30 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Santa Maria, Grace, for west coast South America.

Monday, July 6

France, French, for Plymouth, Havre.

Tuesday, July 7

Europa (12:05 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

Wednesday, July 8

President Harding, United States, for Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Majestic (midnight), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Aquitania (midnight), Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, July 4

Britannic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, July 2

Montcalm, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Friday, July 3

Athenia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Ausonia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, July 4

Duchess of York, Canadian Pacific, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Laurentic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Saturday, July 4

Empress of France, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, July 2

Sonoma, Matson, for Sydney.

Friday, July 3

President Grant, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, July 4

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, July 8

Wilhelmina, Matson, for Honolulu; Makura, Union of N. Z., for Sydney.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, July 4

Calawali, Lasseo, for Honolulu.

Monday, July 6

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, July 8

Hawaii Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM SEATTLE

Wednesday, July 8

Hiye Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Sunday, July 5

Empress of Asia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK

Friday, July 3

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Albert Ballin, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Venezuela, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Saturday, July 4

President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Santa Inez, Grace, from west coast South America; President Pierce, Dollar, from Orient via California ports.

Sunday, July 5

France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Excalibur, American Export, from Alexandria via Mediterranean ports.

Monday, July 6

American Trader, American Merchant, from London; General von Steuben, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton, Halifax; Volendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Adriatic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow; Saturnia, Cosulich, from Trieste, Naples; Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, July 7

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Wednesday, July 8

Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh, Halifax.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, July 5

Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, July 3

Wilhelmina, Matson, from Sydney.

Tuesday, July 7

President Adams, Dollar, on world service (westward); Maui, Matson, from Honolulu.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Friday, July 3

President Johnson, Dollar, from Orient.

Sunday, July 5

President Adams, Dollar, on world service (westward).

DUE VANCOUVER

Wednesday, July 8

Empress of Canada, Canadian Pacific, from Orient.

FAILURE LAID TO MATERIAL EVALUATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

prone to tell the college graduate with his degree to go out into the shop and 'learn the rest of the alphabet,'" Paul F. Cadman, executive secretary of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, declared.

"But," he added, "the time for this has passed and American industry, trade, commerce and finance are not only demanding training but are unequivocally committed to support the institutions that are making it possible."

Levying taxes and collecting school funds are means of opening the door to returning prosperity, Willis A. Sutton, president of the association, said in his annual address. Economy must be practiced in education, he continued, and he chided those communities whose extravagance in school building and red tape in organization have brought criticism upon education.

The great problem, he said, is to prevent childhood from being robbed by lowering educational standards and reducing salaries, and he urged that educators assume responsibility for this, for the integration of school units, the reëstablishment of home life, and the development of greater speed and accuracy in pupils.

Judge by Comforts

The American people have so long lived upon an economic basis, judging their happiness by comforts and their neighbors by the number of cylinders in their motorcars that they are at a loss where to turn, charged Carl E. Milliken, speaking for the Motion Picture Producers' and Distributors' Association of America. Mr. Milliken appeared on a program devoted to the enrichment of life, and together with a dozen motion picture stars who came with him, gave emphasis to the educators' determination to link every channel of entertainment and recreation in their big movement.

"Fear of ennui as much as fear of hunger has given the United States a case of national blues," declared Mr. Milliken, "from a recurrence of which we will be spared only by the establishment of new standards on which to base truer happiness and richer living. Except for the fortunate few in the professions, there is little opportunity for the mass of the people to grow culturally after they leave school.

"Therefore, unless they have been rigorously trained to make better use of their leisure time they never acquire the habit and do not know what to do with themselves. It is on the choice of leisure that much of man's fitness for living a rounded happy life depends and it is here that his character almost inevitably is formed."

Mr. Milliken urged the teachers to train children to look for the best in motion pictures and to appreciate "the lessons in geography, ethics, civics, travel and photographic beauty."

Adult School Lauded

The week-end community school for adults in California was praised by James A. Moyer of Boston, president of the National Commission of the Enrichment of Adult Life, as reminiscent of the folk schools in Denmark and of the week-end colleges in England.

A high school within the reach of every home in the nation, rural as well as city, was the ideal set forth by Miss Florence M. Hale of Maine, national chairman of rural education, in her report today. No child should be deprived of his own home surroundings in order to get an education, she said. The child who boards in another community loses contact with his family and often has no one to enforce discipline in the leisure hours, she pointed out.

"Though the political, economic, and religious leaders of the world are thinking in international terms, the great mass of people in each country are still confined within narrow boundaries, hoping that another war may be averted but not realizing that now is the time for united, constructive, persistent effort toward the substitution of law for force and the further development of international coöperation," said Miss Evaline Dowling of Los Angeles, in an address before the department of classroom teachers.

"Knowing that education is the only satisfactory method of enlarging mental boundaries," she continued, "teachers are attempting to develop world-mindedness. In the kindergarten, teachers have sought to outlaw guns, swords and sharp sticks, and to inculcate a reverence for all forms of life and a respect for the personal and the property rights of others. Later they have shown how interdependent all nations are for both the material and the spiritual necessities of life.

"In the high school they have pointed out the underlying psychological, political, economic and social causes of war and steps mankind has taken to establish world peace. They have tried to expose the fallacies in the concepts of war and to develop a new concept of peace as the normal, vital, truly interesting periods of history during which civilization has advanced."

Federation of Teachers Reports Membership Gain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 30—Reporting a gain in membership of more than 16 per cent since last year, the American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, opened its convention here June 30 in a hopeful mood.

"The depression has to take the responsibility for most that is wrong; I feel disposed to give it credit for something that is right," said Mrs. Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary of the federation. "In one way it has not had a bad effect upon us as an organization, for many teachers have shown by the way they have come into the union that they have known to whom to appeal in time of trouble. Our membership in April was 7301, the largest since 1920."

DEAN ARCHER ELECTED MOREHOUSE HEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Samuel Howard Archer, dean of Morehouse College since 1920 and acting president during the past year, has been elected president of the college to succeed Dr. John Hope, who resigned to devote his full time to the presidency of Atlanta University.

Announcement of the election of Dean Archer to be the fifth president of Morehouse was made by Dr. Frank A. Smith, secretary of education of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, following a meeting of the society's board of managers.

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MAGAZINES TO SUSPEND
HAVANA, Cuba, June 30 (By U. P.) Publishers of four Havana weekly magazines announced yesterday that they would cease publication rather than submit to the Government censorship which is now imposed upon daily newspapers here. The magazines are La Semana, Bohemia, Carteles and Karikato.

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For information regarding touring in Jugoslavia apply to The Putnik Tourist Bureau, Belgrade, Jugoslavia, or The Jugoslavian Trade and Tourist Information Bureau, 48 West 52nd Street, New York City, U. S.A., or to the Information Bureaux of The Christian Science Monitor offices at 1 & 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; 3, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris; and 59a, Unter den Linden, Berlin.

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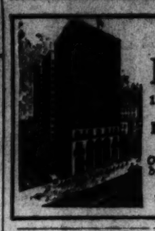

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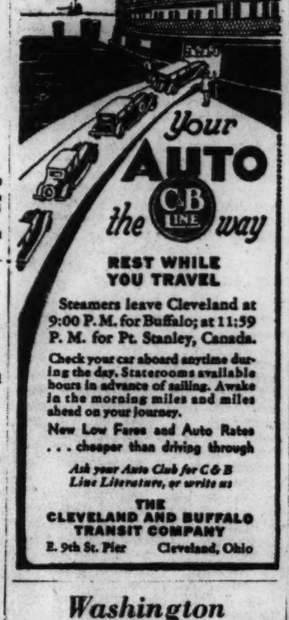

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NEGRO ADVANCE IN EDUCATION IS CITED AT PARLEY

Use of Tax Money and Funds in North Carolina Is Discussed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C., June 30—Progress of Negro education in North Carolina, through the use of tax money and funds received from outside sources, was discussed at a conference here recently, presided over by Prof. N. C. Newbold, head of the division of Negro education of the State Department of Public Instruction.

While the approaching biennium of retrenchment in education and other lines of public activity, which will begin July 1, will affect Negroes as well as white persons, sufficient progress has been made during the past 10-year period to furnish insurance against any permanent educational depression, it was pointed out.

These conferences on Negro education are held in Raleigh, from time to time, and are attended by prominent Negro educators from all parts of the State, as well as representatives of the Department of Public Instruction and the various funds which have been drawn on for amounts to match, or supplement, money raised in North Carolina.

During the recent conference it was brought out that from four outside sources, the General Education Board, the Anna T. Jeanes Fund, the John F. Slater Fund and the Rosenwald Fund, the total sum of $2,318,788, has been received to help build the Negro schools of North Carolina up to their present standard. In addition, the State, which spent less than $1,000,000 annually for all educational purposes 30 years ago, is now spending approximately $4,000,000 a year on Negro education alone. This includes the money furnished by the political subdivisions.

No attempt has ever been made in North Carolina to segregate the taxes paid by the two races. While the Negroes are taxpayers, along with the whites, the money derived from them would not begin to cover the amount invested in schools for members of their race or to pay their teachers. Separate schools are maintained for both races; Negro teachers, educated by the State, in the several normal schools and colleges for members of that race, teach Negro children. Negro schools also have Negro principals.

Of the $2,318,788 received from the four funds mentioned, the largest amount came from the General Education Fund, the total from this source being $1,086,833. From the Rosenwald Fund North Carolina has received $731,869; from the John F. Slater Fund, $137,020, and from the Anna T. Jeanes Fund, $183,066.

For Negro public school enterprises the General Education Board has contributed $503,201.

This money has been used in the following ways: for building and general equipment at the state normal schools at Fayetteville and Elizabeth City, the Winston-Salem Teachers College and the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, $240,099; for fellowships in universities and colleges to assist worthy students equip themselves for teaching, $18,550; for purchase of equipment and the payment of salaries in county training and high schools, $112,100; for summer school work, $25,724; for work in rural schools, $89,712, and for home makers' clubs $17,014.

From the General Education Board has come $583,632 for private Negro school enterprises.

Money from the Jeanes Fund has been used for the payment of teachers' salaries, while the amounts derived from the Slater Fund have been used principally in the development of county training schools. The first schools of this type to be established in North Carolina were in Johnston, Pamlico and Wake Counties, in 1914-1915. There are, this year 45 such schools, 31 of which are standard four-year high schools.

STOCKS TURN HEAVY AFTER EARLY RALLY

Net Price Changes Small and Trading Continues Small in Volume

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—After a general recovery of forenoon losses, ranging from 1 to 3 points, stocks turned heavy again in the late trading today.

United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central declined a couple of points while many other leaders were down at least one.

J. I. Case yielded more than half of a five-point rally.

The market was dull all day and sales were well under 2,000,000 shares.

Yesterday's downturn was carried over into the first hour of trading today, when further recessions of 2 to 4 points were numerous, but selling soon dried up, and a slow recovery was generated by a bullish demonstration in J. I. Case.

With the Paris inter-governmental debt negotiations postponed until tomorrow, the market was left without stimulus from that quarter. The Interstate Commerce Commission's schedule of hearings on the proposed freight rate boost was a disappointment to those looking for early action, and held back the rail shares.

Rumors that the Interstate Commerce Commission might permit an immediate increase in freight rates as an emergency measure were completely spiked when the commission announced that opposition to the proposed 15 per cent freight rate increase would not be heard until Aug. 31. Rumors of immediate action, however, had not been widely credited of late, and the prospect that the four-party eastern consolidation plan will be filed very soon was a sustaining factor, although this plan has been on the fire since last December, and has become rather outworn as a market factor.

Wall Street approaches the last half of the year with hopes lifted by the war debt remission plan, but comment in banking quarters reveals a tendency to keep feet squarely on the ground. There is no expectation that the French attitude on the war debts will prove more than a momentary barrier, and there is still a wide feeling that the plan may mark the turning point after two years of depression, but it is recognized that recovery will take time.

The first half of 1931 has been a disappointment to those who were more optimistic at the start of the year, but by and large, little was expected of it. The spring upturn is now generally appraised as having reflected only seasonal tendencies. There is considerable hope that the autumn stimulus will reflect a little more, but prospects are viewed conservatively.

The money market failed to feel the influences of the July 1 settlements as yet, and call money was freely offered below the official rate of 1½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	June 30	June 29
120	Am & Cont	10½	10	10	
215	Am Found	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
371	Am T&T	182⅜	179	181¾	180¼
15	Amoskeag	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
200	Andes Pet	.18	.17	.18	.20
200	Arcadian	.35	.35	.35	.30
50	Big Sanf	24½	24½	24½	24
770	Bos El	99	88¾	89	89
115	Bos El pf	99	99	99	99
60	Bos El 2pf	102½	102½	102½	102½
19	Bos & Alb	81¼	181¼	181¼	181
100	Bos Prov	17½	17½	17¾	8½
30	Cal & Hec	8	7¾	7¾	
5	Chic Junct pf	105	105	105	
150	Cop Range	6	6	6	6
915	East SS	23½	22½	22	22½
75	East SS pf	95½	95½	95½	94
50	East SS 1pf	44	44	44	
36	E G&Fuel	18½	18½	18½	19½
60	E G&F pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91
120	E G&F pr pf	85	85	85	85
123	Edison Elec	243½	242¾	242¾	241
55	Em Asso	56¾	56	56	56¼
43	First Nat S	2	2	2	
5	Galv H pf	31¾	31	31¾	32⅝
110	Gen Capital	90	90	90	
10	Hygrade pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
100	Jenx Tel	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
400	Mass Util	29¼	28⅜	28⅜	29⅜
480	Nash	62½	62½	62½	
200	Nat Leather	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
170	Nat Ser	133⅜	132½	132½	133
470	N E Tel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
850	No Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Old Colony	20	20	20	20¼
65	Pac Mills	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6½
240	Quincy Min	6	6	6	6
215	St Mary Ld	6¼	13¾	13¾	13⅞
225	Shawmut	34⅞	34⅛	35¾	36⅜
201	Stone Web	15	15	15	15
5	Sull Mach	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½
52	Swift & Co	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
410	Uni Found	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	6
132	Uni Shoe	54½	54	54¼	54½
256	Uni Shoe pf	31¼	31¼	31½	31½
25	Uni Gas	6¾	6¾	6¾	7¼
5	Bull Mach	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
1100	Utah Met	49	48	49	45
60	Util Eq pf	73½	73½	73½	75
10	Util Hyd	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15	Walth'm pf	30	30	30	30
135	War Bros	24½	23¾	23¾	24⅜

BONDS

$5000	E Mass 4½s	33	33	33	34
1550	E Mass 5s	30½	30½	30½	
1000	N E Tel 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
July	.57¼	.58¼	.57⅛	.57⅜	— ⅜
Sept.	.59⅜	.60	.58¾	.59⅜	— 1⅛
Dec.	.63¾	.64⅝	.63⅝	.64⅛	— 1¼

Corn

July	.61⅜	.61¾	.60¼	.60¼	.61⅛ unch
Sept	.60¼	.60⅝	.59¼	.60	— ⅜
Dec.	.54⅞	.54¾	.53¼	.54⅜	— ⅛

Oats

July	.30¼	.30⅝	.29½	.30⅛	
Sept.	.31	.31⅜	.30¼	.31⅜	
Dec.	.34⅛	.34½	.33	.34⅛	

Lard

July	8.17	8.17	8.15	8.17	
Sept.	8.32	8.32	8.27	8.27	
Oct.	8.35	8.35	8.27	8.27	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.62½	.61⅝	.62	.63
October	.64⅞	.64¼	.64⅜	.65½
December	.66⅝	.65¼	.65⅝	.66⅜

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	.49⅞	.49⅝	.49½	.49½
September	.52⅝	.52⅛	.52¼	.52½
December	.56⅞	.56⅝	.56⅝	.56⅝

PESETA STRONGER

MADRID, June 30 (AP)—The peseta improved today to 10.10 to the dollar compared with Saturday's closing of 10.45. A synopsis of bankers' opinion showed they were more confident because Communists showed little election strength, because there were no serious election disturbances and because the reasonably conservative elements will continue in control of the Republic.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Consols for money today were 68⅛. De Beers was 4¼. Rand Mines was 2⅛. Money was 4 per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months were 3 1/16 per cent.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June 29 Last
14¼	3½		Abitibi Pow & P	300	3½	3½	3½	
53	15		Abitibi pf	300	19¼	19	19	
33⅛			Abraham & Str	100	27	27	27	
106⅛	100	7	Abraham & S pf	1350	104½	104	104	
23⅛	11⅜	1	Adams Express	2100	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¼
109⅝	70⅝	.40	Air Reduction	1100	67⅞	67¼	67¼	67¼
20¼	4⅛		Alaska-Juneau	1400	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
182¾	109¾	6	Allegheny Corp	600	36	35	35	35
42¾	18⅝	2	Allied Chem	7000	136½	133	133	133
18⅝	8	5	Alpha Port Com	300	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
23	15½	2	Amerada	100	18	18	18	
29¾	11⅜		Am Ag Ch Del	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4¾	1½		Am Beet Sug	10	11	11	11	
17⅛	7		Am Beet Sug pf	200	⅞	7	7	7⅜
13⅜	5⅝		Am Brown Boveri	30	69	69	69	
72	31	7	Am Br Bov pf	19700	113	109¼	109¼	111¾
139¾	92¼	5†	Am Can	100	149	149	149	
153½	145	1	Am Can pf	100	20⅞	20½	20½	22
38¾	14	1	Am Car & Fdry	110	67⅞	65¼	65¼	65¾
86	58¼	7	Am Car & F pf	200	20¼	20	20	22½
43¾	15	2	Am Chain	100	42	42	42	43¼
88	67	7	Am Chain pf	200	43½	43¼	43¼	45
48¾	38¼	3†	Am Chicle	2200	9¼	8	9	
14⅛	5½		Am Com Alcohol	100	7	7	7	
16	5⅛		Am Encaustic T	100	8	8	8	
135	17⅜	1.60	Am European	77000	36⅛	33¾	34¼	35⅛
92	85	4	*Caro Clinch & O	100	90	90	90	
131½	59½	3	Case Thresh	1600	26	25	25½	26⅜
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	600	13½	13	13	13
16	8⅞		Celanese Corp	20	18⅛	18	18	
37¾	14		Celotex Co pf	700	22⅞	22	22	23
24⅞	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	200	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
6¼	2⅛		Century Ribbon	2700	20¾	19¼	19½	20½
30½	14	1½	Cerro de Pasco	1800	6	5¾	6	
7¼	2¼		Certain-Teed	100	11	11	11	11
23¼	7⅞		Checker Cab Mfg	400	37	38¾	39	40
54¼	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	1700	38½	37	37	38⅜
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	200	1	1	1	1
17⅝	5⅜		Chi & Alton pf	400	24¼	24	24	24
26⅜	15¼		Chi & Gt w pf	1400	6	6	6	6½
87⅜	31¾		Chi Mil & St P	1800	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
15⅜	4¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	200	34½	34¼	34¼	35⅞
45½	25	4	Chi & Nwestern	400	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9½
15⅛	6½		Chi Pneu Tool	400	44	43½	44	44
25⅛	12⅝	5	Chi Rock Isl & P	10	19	19	19	
23	18¾	3	Chi Yellow Cab	300	22	21½	22	21¾
33⅜	17⅜	2.40	Childs Company	100	25	24¾	25	
38	16¾	1½	Chile Copper	4500	22½	21	22	21½
25¾	11⅞	1	Chrysler	20	80	79⅞	80	80
13⅜	7⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
			City Stores	200	146	145⅛	145⅜	145¾
			Coca Cola	300	45¾	45¼	45¼	46
170	133	7	Colgate-Palm-P	300	102½	102¾	102¾	102¾
85	46	2½	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	16	16	16	16
104½	101¾	6	Collins & Aikman	200	80	80	80	
17½	9	7	Collins & A pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	7½
83½	71		Colonial Bea Oil	400	17	16½	16½	16¾
10¼	7⅛		Colo Fuel & Ir	6900	33½	32¾	33	33⅛
29¼	9¾	2½	Columbia Gas	1000	104¼	104¼	104¼	104
45⅝	20⅜		Columbia G pf A	200	89¾	89¾	89¾	
109½	98	5	Columbia G pf B	2500	101¼	99⅝	99⅝	94
89¾	89¾		ColGraph cl A	3500	82	78	79¼	81
11	6	5†	Columbian Carb	5900	10¼	9¾	10	10
111⅜	55	5	Columb Graph	400	18⅞	17½	18⅞	
16⅜	6	2	Comm Credit	20	88	89	89	
23¼	13	1.50	Comm Cred pf	200	35	34½	35	
23¼	20	1¾	Comm Cred A	20	23¾	23½	23⅞	
35⅞	30⅝	2	Comm Cred pf B	200	28⅝	27¾	27¾	
24½	21½	2	Comm Inv Tr	6500	15	14½	14⅝	15½
34	25	1	Comm Solvents	4200	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
21½	10¾	1	Comwith & So	300	95½	95	95	94¼
12	6½	.40	Comwith & S pf	300	11	11	11	7½
100⅜	90		Congoleum Nairn	300	7½	7½	7½	14½
19⅜	12¾	6⅞	Consol Film Ind	100	12¾	14½	14½	96½
15	3¾	2	Consol Film I pf	200	97½	95½	96½	96½
18½	10½	2	Consol Gas	11100	107½	104¾	106¾	106¾
29¼	28⅜	2	*Consol Gas pf	400	106½	106½	106½	14
109⅝	82½	4	*Consol Laundries	400	14	13¾	14	¾
106½	101½	1	Consol Textile	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	
15⅞	11½		Container A	300	3¾	3¼	3¼	
19⅛	7		Container B	200	14	14	14	14
3	1½		Cont Baking A	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
30	9¼		Cont Baking B	400	57	55¼	57	55
3⅜	1⅛		Cont Baking pf	900	53¾	52¼	53¾	54¾
44⅜	20¾	4	Cont Can	400	43¾	42¾	43¾	43¾
62¾	34⅞	2.40	*Cont Insurance	100	97⅛	95½	96½	96½
51⅞	34		Cont Oil	6800	9¼	8¾	8¾	8⅝
15	5⅝		Cont Shares	1600	5¾	5¾	5¾	7¾
12	5		Cont Products	1600	74	72⅞	74	73½
86⅜	53¼	3†	Coty	300	19¼	18½	18½	18½
18	6¼		Crex Carpet	1700	51½	47¾	48	51
19⅜	10		Crucible Steel	100	45¾	45¼	45¾	46
63	30⅜		Cuba Co	1300	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
5⅞	3		Cuban Am Sug	20	29	29	29	29
5⅝	2¼		Cuban Am S pf	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
35	16		Cuban Cane Pr	100	2	2	2	2
2⅝	⅝		Cuban Dom S	200	41¾	41½	41½	41¾
1½	⅝	4	Cudahy Packing	100	72¾	72¾	72¾	73½
48⅛	36¾		Curtis Publishing	400	113½	113¼	113½	
100	69	7	Curtis Pub pf	5900	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
118⅝	112½	7	Curtis-Wright	1100	4¾	4¾	5⅛	5⅛
5⅞	2⅜		Curtis-Wright A	100	107	107	107	
3	1		Cushman 7%	10	102	102	102	100
112	100	7	Cushman 8%	10	85	85	85	
107	95	8	Cutler Hammer	100	22	22	22	23
41	17½							

—B—

1400	16½	15	15⅜	15⅞
4500	64½	62	62	64½
100	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70¾
20	103	103	103	104
10	19¼	19¼	19¼	
1300	9	8¾	8¾	9
200	62¾	62	63	64¾
100	77⅛	77½	77⅝	
300	20⅞	19⅝	20	21¼
11000	20⅞	20	20	20
800	39¼	38	38	39
14800	52½	50¾	50¾	53
200	33¾	32¼	32½	34
4500	60¼	59⅜	59⅝	60⅜
3200	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	20½
6700	14⅜	13½	13⅝	14⅛
100	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
200	63½	63	63¼	63¼
100	92½	92½	92½	92½
300	114	113	113	114¼
100	10	10	10	
400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5¾
500	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
300	12½	12¼	12¼	13½
600	11½	11¼	11¼	10¾
1700	25¾	24⅜	25½	25⅝
500	22¾	22½	22¾	22½
10	85	85	85	
20	101	100½	101	100
100	2½	2½	2½	2½
5000	38	35	35½	36¾

—C—

400	25⅞	25½	25½	25¾
200	36¼	36	36	
1000	8	7½	7½	8¼
1600	43	42¾	43	43
2700	27⅛	26¾	26¾	27¼
100	21¼	21¼	21¼	
10	89	89	89	
76400	93¼	89⅞	90	88⅜
1600	26	25	25½	26⅝
600	13½	13	13	13
20	18⅛	18	18	
700	22⅞	22	22	23
200	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
2700	20¾	19¼	19½	20½
1800	6	5¾	6	
100	11	11	11	11
20	80	79⅞	80	80
300	3½	3½	3½	3½
200	146	145¼	145¾	145¾
300	45¾	45¼	45¼	46
300	102½	102¾	102¾	102¾
100	16	16	16	16
200	80	80	80	
100	8¼	8¼	8¼	7½
400	17	16½	16½	16⅝
6900	33½	32¾	33	33⅛
500	104¼	104¼	104¼	104
200	89¾	89¾	89¾	
2500	101¼	99⅝	99⅝	94
3500	82	78	79¼	81
5900	10¼	9¾	10	10
400	18⅞	17½	18⅞	
200	89	89	89	
200	35	34½	35	
20	23¾	23½	23⅞	
200	28⅝	27¾	27¾	
6500	15	14½	14⅝	15½
4200	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
300	95½	95	95	94¼
300	11	11	11	7½
300	7½	7½	7½	14½
300	12¾	14½	14½	96½
11100	97¾	95½	96½	96½
2800	106⅜	104¾	106⅛	106¾
400	14	13¾	14	¾
300	⅝	⅝	⅝	
300	3¾	3¼	3½	
200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
400	57	55¼	57	55
900	53¾	52¼	53¾	54¾
400	43¾	42¾	43¾	43¾
3600	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
900	5¼	5	5	5¼
100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
21400	38½	37⅝	38	38¾
200	101	101	101	100
100	14½	14¼	14¼	14¾
400	14¾	14¼	14¾	15⅜
800	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
300	35½	35	35	36
800	4⅛	4	4	4⅛

—D—

800	13⅜	13¼	13	13⅛
200	20	19⅞	20	
100	104	104	104	
100	68	68	68	67¾
100	187	187	187	187
1300	19¾	19	19	19¼
100	26	26	26	26
400	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
500	22	21½	21½	
400	20½	20	20	20½
5700	90½	88	89½	90

—E—

3700	150½	148	148	151⅜
200	130¾	130¾	130¾	
100	17⅜	16½	16¾	
6100	45½	43⅜	43¾	44⅞
100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
12200	43	41¼	41½	42½
300	99	99	99	
600	90	90	90	
600	55	54½	54⅝	
600	28¼	24½	24¾	25⅜

—F—

20	9	8¾	9	9
10	83	83	83	
200	6	5¾	5¾	
300	17	17	17	17½
200	19¼	19	19	20
100	64	64	64	65
800	58½	55	55	56½
600	½	½	½	
300	100	100	100	
200	13	12½	12½	
6100	33	30¾	30¾	32
300	26¾	26	26¼	27¾
8100	20¾	19½	19⅝	20¾
1300	28¼	27¾	28	28¼

—G—

700	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
900	89½	89¼	89¼	89
1800	23½	23	23¼	23¾
4400	21¼	20¾	20¾	21¼
100	7	7	7	7
100	16	16	16	14
80	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
13100	44⅝	43	43¼	44½
600	48¼	48¼	48¼	48½
3800	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
900	5¼	5	5	5¼
100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
1100	38⅞	37⅝	38	38¾
100	27	27	27	27
1100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1100	2	2	2	1⅞
100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
8900	26¾	26	26¼	27
100	1½	1½	1½	
400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
200	5	5	5	5
400	11¼	11¼	11¼	12
400	38¼	38	38	38¼
100	97½	97½	97½	
1200	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¾
2300	102¼	102¼	102½	103
100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
1600	38¼	38¼	38¼	40
6400	48¾	48½	48½	49¾
1300	38¼	38	38	38¼
1100	11½	11½	11½	12
1300	18¼	18	18	18¼
200	45	44¾	45	44¾
200	48			

—H—

30	27¾	27¾	27¾	
1900	9	8	8	8½
300	14½	13½	13½	14
200	28	28	28	28¼
100	106			
5	5	5	5	
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1

LARGE BUYING LIFTS COTTON CLOTH MARKET

Change of Sentiment Throws New Light on Outlook—Price Advances

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 30—The primary cotton cloth market has reflected in the last several days one of the most remarkable reversals of sentiment in its history. One important house exceeded its best record, and sales of a number of others were the largest in several years.

Buyers who had been waiting to fill their known wants at lower prices than prevailed in the previous week bought large volumes of the various constructions of print cloth. After selling several million yards, manufacturers advanced their prices, and buyers accepted all they could get.

These prices were advanced several times in the week, and large volumes were sold at each level. The total advance on the popular print cloths amounted to ½c a yard, and in one instance to ⅝c. Buyers tried to contract for deliveries running through the balance of this year at the ruling prices, but manufacturers refused to consider commitments so far ahead.

Sheetings shared in the price advance and sales increase in somewhat smaller measure. Pajama checks, drills, twills and osnaburgs were all sold in better volume than for a long time. Colored yarn goods also were active and strong.

Denims advanced from a point that was the lowest in many years. The low prices were on the basis of 10½c for 2.20s. Sales at this price were so large that the quotation was advanced on the third day to 11c for 2.20s. Chambrays shared in this increased sales volume and later increased in price.

In the fine-goods division there was a notable increase in optimism but this did not result in any great increase in sales volume or prices until late in the week. In fact, some constructions were pressed for sale at price concessions, but prices recovered after pressure was withdrawn. In the latter part of the week sales were increased so that the volume was good as compared with recent weeks.

It is estimated that coarse goods sales exceeded 100,000,000 yards. It is now certain that the total sales for June will exceed production, though merchants had expected June would be the dullest month in years. Merchants feel that if the market is handled right this may be the beginning of the usual fall activity. Efforts to agree on summer curtailment are held in abeyance.

In the print-cloth division the most active construction was the 64x60s, 5.35-yard, 38½-inch, which rose from 4½c to 5¼c, with some sales at 5¼c. The 38½-inch 60x48s, 6.25-yard, rose from 4c to 4½c. The 39-inch 68x72s, 4.75-yard, gained from 5¼c to 5⅞c, and the 72x76s, 4.25-yard, from 6c to 6½c. The 39-inch 80x80s, 4.00-yard, increased from 6¼ to 6⅞c.

DIVIDENDS

Royal Typewriter Company declared a semiannual dividend of $1 on the common, placing the issue on a $2 annual basis, compared with $3 previously, payable July 17 to stock of record July 10.

General Mills, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Lefcourt Realty Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5.

Penmans, Limited, declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common and $1.50 on the preferred. The common is payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5, and the preferred is payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 43 cents on the common, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 15.

General Foods Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 10.

American Can Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1931	1930
May gross	$12,084,643	$15,017,002
Net after taxes	1,445,946	4,206,622
5 mos gross	58,065,258	69,213,308
Net after taxes	5,951,698	6,779,607

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	1931	1930
May gross	$991,823	$1,309,113
Net op inc	53,957	129,819
5 mos gross	4,960,061	6,456,413
Net op inc	152,356	462,320

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM

	1931	1930
May gross	$10,653,734	$12,908,304
Net op inc	853,989	1,457,642
5 mos gross	50,856,903	66,295,705
Net op inc	2,670,963	8,313,412

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

	1931	1930
May gross	$1,391,421	$1,713,161
Net op inc	15,842	226,478
5 mos gross	7,689,772	9,572,613
Net op inc	997,841	1,519,865

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

	1931	1930
May gross	$1,304,883	$1,664,194
Net op inc	39,061	68,440
5 mos gross	6,925,289	8,615,725
Net op inc	485,790	960,258

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

	1931	1930
May gross	$370,366	$560,366
Net op inc	6,079	76,187
5 mos gross	1,830,703	2,734,158
Net op inc	33,280	254,888

LONG ISLAND

	1931	1930
May gross	$3,212,765	$3,346,650
Net op inc	695,032	632,246
5 mos gross	14,355,672	15,124,693
Net op inc	2,392,101	2,202,931

SEABOARD AIRLINE

	1931	1930
May gross	$4,187,518	$4,057,074
Net oper inc	317,198	411,153
5 mos gross	21,138,434	23,419,136
Net oper inc	2,118,906	3,322,818

TENNESSEE CENTRAL

	1931	1930
May gross	$221,735	$257,134
Net op inc	21,286	42,296
5 mos gross	1,151,525	1,258,589
Net op inc	84,191	68,741

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Stroun 5½s '43	98½	98¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	75½	75½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	73½	73½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	73	72
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	103⅞	103⅞
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	100	100
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2000	81	79¾
Amer I G Chm 5½s '49	100¼	100
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	81	81
Amer Inter 5½s '49	88½	88
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	85	84
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	10	10
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	104½
Amer T&T 4s '36	103	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	133	132¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106½	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	107¼	107
Amer T&T 5s '65	107½	107½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109¾	109½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104½	104½
Anglo-Chile Ni 7s '45	62	62
Armour & Co 4½s '39	81	80¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	70	69
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	94½	94¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	97½	96
Atch T&SF gen 5s '95	99⅝	98½
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	115½	115¼
Atlantic Knox & C 4s	50	50
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	44	94½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98¼	98
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100⅜	100¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	91¼	91⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107⅛	107⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	100	100
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108	108
B P H Loan 6s	104	104
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '38	103⅛	103¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '41	94⅞	94⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	23½	23½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103¼	101¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	90¼	90¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	105	105
Bush Term Big 5s '60	78⅝	78½
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	99	99
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	84⅞	84¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	90	90
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅝	100⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100½	100
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	100⅜	100⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	102	102
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106	106
Can North 4½s '35	106⅛	106
Can North deb 6½s '46	102	102
Can North deb 7s '40	119¼	119
Can Pacific deb 4s	112¾	112¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	86	85½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99¾	99¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	98	97⅝
Can Pacific 5s '54	105	105
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	102½	102½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	108	108
Cen Pacific 5s '60	73	73
Cen Pacific 5s '61	102¼	102½
Certainteed 5½s '48	109½	109½
Ches Corp 5s '47	45	44¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98	98
Chicago & Alton Ry 3½s '50	104⅜	104⅜
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	79½	79½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	91¼	91¼
Chicago B & Q 4½s Ill div '49	99½	99½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	91¼	91¼
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	110	110
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	102½	102
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	110	110
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	66¼	65¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 5s '75	83⅝	83½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	26¾	26
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	65	64
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	77⅞	77⅞
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	86½	86½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	81⅞	81⅝
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	79	78¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	87	87
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	94	93¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	84	84
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	79¾	78½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	115¾	115¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	90½	90½
Chic CC&StL 4½s E '77	88	88
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98	98
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	97¾	97
Columbia Gas & E Co 5sdeb'61	100⅝	100⅜
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	96¾	96¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	97⅛	97⅛
Com Credit Co 6s '34	97¼	97¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	100½	100½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	99¼	99
Con Gas 4½s	107½	107½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	101¾	101½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107¼	107¼
Consum Power ind 5s '52	106¾	106
Container Corp 6s '46	104	104
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	57¼	57¼
Crown Zollerbach 6s ww '40	86	86
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	65¼	65¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	37⅞	37⅜
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	60	59
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	105½	105½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	96½	96⅜
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	106	106
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	104¼	104¼
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	93½	93
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	94⅜	94½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	61	61
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103⅜	103⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103⅜	103⅜
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	107½	107½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	32¼	32¼
Erie RR gen lien	79½	78½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	78¼	78¼
Erie RR East Coast 5s '74	79¼	78½
Gannett 6s '49	23	23
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	73¾	73¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	98	98
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	78½	78½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	103⅞	103⅞
Goodrich 6s '45	39½	37
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	66	65
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	97½	97½
Gotham S Hos '36	91⅜	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	89	89
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	108⅜	108⅛
Great Northern 4½s '61	113	113
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99¾	99¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	95¼	95¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	102½	102½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	108	108
Gulf States Steel 5s '42	110	109¾
Havana Elec 5s '52	60	60
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	44	44
Houston Oil 5½s '40	51	51
Hudson Coal 5s '62	89¼	89¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	60¼	60¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	78¾	78¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	98⅝	98¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101¼	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102½	102½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	106⅜	106⅜
Ill Central CSt.L&NO 5s '63	83	82¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	88	88
Ind Limestone 6s '41	102¾	102¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	33½	33
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	94¼	94¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	96	95
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	91¼	90
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	72⅜	71¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72	71½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	60	59½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	86	86
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	88½	88½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	57½	57½
Int Mer Mar col 6s' 41	75⅛	75⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	70½	70
Int Paper 6s '55	57	56
Int Tel & Teel 4½s '52	80¼	80¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	93½	92¾
Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36	86½	86
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	93	92¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	57¼	57
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	105½	105½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93	93
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	97¼	97¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	96¾	96¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	102	101¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	100⅞	100½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	48	46¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	87	86¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	104¾	104¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	101½	101½
Long Island deb 5s '37	97	97
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	102	102
L&N uni 4s '40	55	55
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99	99
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	95½	95½
Meade 6s '45 ww	99	99
Metro Edison 4½s '68	72	72
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¾	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	102½	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103½	103½
Min SP & SSM 6½s	103½	103½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	98¼	98
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	88¼	87½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	80½	79⅝
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	96	96
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	84	83
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	87⅝	87
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	86½	86
Mo Pac 5s I '81	86	85¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	86½	86
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	78¼	77¾
Mo Pac 1st 5s	104¼	104¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	50	50
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	100½	100½
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	69½	69½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101½	101½
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '51 A	102	101¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	3	3
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105	105
N J Pow 4½s	110½	110
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	101½	101½
N O T & M 5½s '54	91¾	91¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79	79
NYC&HR gen 4s '98	85	85
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	93¼	92¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101¼	101¼
NYC&HR 4½s N	98	98
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	97¾	97½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	78¼	78¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	77¾	77¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	90½	90¼
NY Dock Co 5s '38	95½	95
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	63	63
NY N&H nc deb 4s '55	115¾	115¾
NY N&H nc deb 4s '56	85¾	85¾
NY N&H cv 6s '48	86	86
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	117	117
NY Railway inc 6s '65	58½	58¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	37¾	37½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105	105
NY Tel deb 6s '49	105	104¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	110¾	110¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '48	106	105¾
iNag Share 5½s '50	95	95
Norf & W con 4s '96	95½	94¾
Norf & W 6s reg	99	99
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	98¾	98¾
North Am Co 5s '61	101½	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103¼	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '43	103⅛	103⅛
Nor Pac&G gen 3s 2047	103¾	103¾
Nor Pacific 4s B 2047	88½	88
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	110¾	110
Onl Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	104	104
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104½	104½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	105¾	105½
Otis Steel 6s '41	83¾	84¾
Pac Gas & Elec 6s '42	85	85
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '34	106	106
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	35	35
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	90¾	90¾
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	55	54
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100	99¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	94¼	94½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	92½	92½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101	101
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109½	109
Penn Railroad 4½s	96⅝	96
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	109	109
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	116¾	116¾
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	97⅝	97½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88¾	88¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	65½	64
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102½	101½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	87½	87½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	78½	78½
Phil Rwy 4s	69	69
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	35	35
Pitts CC&StL C	100¼	100¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	88¾	88¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	87½	87½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	84½	84
Pub Svc E&G 4s	97⅝	97¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	84	84
Pure Oil 5½s '40	71¾	71½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	89	89
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	101¾	101½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	81½	80½
Revere Cop & Br 6s '49	77½	77½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	84	84
Richfield Oil of Cal ct	32¼	32¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	31	31
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	80¾	80¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	94¾	94¾
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	91	91
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99	99
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	94½	94½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	88½	88½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	58½	58¼
Scioto Val & NE 4s '89	93¾	93¾
Seabd AL con 6s '45	104½	104½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	16½	16
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	10¼	10¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	76	74½
Shell Union 5s '47	87½	86½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	79	78
Shubert Theater 6s '42	79	79
Simmons Co 6s '41	12¾	12¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93¼	92¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97	96
Smith A O 6½s '33	102¼	102¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103	103
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	81	81
Southern Pacific 4½s '60 ww	94	94
Southern 4½s '81	92½	92
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100	99½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	81½	81½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	105½	105½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107¾	107¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	107	106¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	103½	103¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99	99
Talwan El 5½s wi	51	51
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	94¾	94¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	106½	106½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	94½	94½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	108	108
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	92½	92½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	55¾	55¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	42	41¾
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 sta ctf	39	39
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102¼	102¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	103¾	103¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	103¾	103¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	100¼	100¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	69	68½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	103½	103
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	52	51¾
Vanadium 5s	78	74¼
Virginia Ry 5s '62	83½	82
Wabash RR 4½s '78	65¾	65¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	65	65
Wabash RR 5s B '76	102¼	102¼
Walworth 6s '45	13	13
Warners Bros Pict 6s '39	55½	54
Warren Bros Pict 6s '39	41½	40
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	91	91
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105½	105½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	110	110
Western Maryland 4s '52	78	78
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	78	78
Western Pacific 5s A '46	97¼	97¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	76	76
Western Union 5s '51	101	101
Western Union col 5s '38	101¾	101¾
Western Union 6½s '36	104¼	104¼
Western Union 5s '60	103	103
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	101½	101¼
Wheeling Stel 5½s '48	78¼	78
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	91	90½
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	102½	102½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	46½	46½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98¾	98¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	93	93
Youngstown Sheet B	55	54⅞
	98¼	97¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jun30	Last Jun29
3½s '47	102.19	102.16	102.19	102.18
1st 4¼s '47	103.13	103.10	103.10	
4th 4¼s '38	104.25	104.22	104.23	104.24
US 3½s '43 June	102.28	102.28	102.28	
US 3½s '49	101.60	101.10	101.10	101.60

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	57	56
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	55	54½
Antioquia 7s A '45	60½	60½
Antioquia 7s C '45	62	60½
Antioquia 7s D '45	64	61
Antioquia III 7s '57	63	60
Antwerp 5s '58	54	54
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	101¼	101¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	78	78
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	86	85¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	86	85¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	86	86
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	86	86
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	86	86
Australia 4½s '56	86¼	85¼
Australia 5s '55	64	63¾
Australia 5s '57	70	70
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	71¼	69
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	87½	87½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	106¾	106¾
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	89	89
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	99¾	99¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96½	95¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104½	103¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	109	109
Belgium (King) 7s '56	114	114
Bergen 5s '60	109¼	109
Berlin (City) 6s '58	99	99
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	99	99
Berlin Elec (City) 6s '51	76½	76½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	72¼	71½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	74	73
Berlin Elec 6s '55	72¼	71½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	68½	68½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	77	77
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	22½	22
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	26	24
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	36	35
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	106	105½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	58½	56
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	56½	56
Brazil (US) 8s '41	57	54¼
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	79	79
Bremen 7s '35	63½	63½
Brisbane 5s '57	93¼	93
Brisbane 5s '58	60	60
Budapest (City) 6s '62	60	60
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	70½	70½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	65	65
Bulgaria 7s '67	86	86
Bulgaria 7½s '68	63½	63
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	75	75
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95¼	94¾
Canada '52	106¾	106½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	106¾	106¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	59¾	58
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	64¾	62
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	69¼	69¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	60	60
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	61	60
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	60	60
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	62	62
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	63½	62
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	63	63
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	85	83
Chilean Loan 7s '60	61½	60
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	57	57
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	68¾	67¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	70	69½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	70½	69¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100½	100¼
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100	100
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	101¼	101¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	75½	75
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	72	72
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	95	95
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	65½	64
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	59	58
Denmark (King) 6s '42	98¾	98¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	106¼	106¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	97	97
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	88½	88½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	89	89
Dutch El 6s '62	88	89
Estonia Bank 7s '67	103½	103½
Finland 5½s '58	81	81
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	79¾	79¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	88	88
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	93½	93
Fran 7½s	104½	104½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	98¾	98¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	125¼	125
German 7s '49	85	87½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	99½	99¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	81	80
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	73½	73
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	73½	72¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	85½	85½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	71¾	69
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	96	96
Good Hope Iz&W 7s '45	73¾	72
Helsingfors 6½s '60	87	87
Holland Am Line 6s '47	85½	85
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	60	60
Hungary Mun 7s '46	80	80
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	79½	78
Irish Free State 5s '60	68½	68½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	107¾	107½

Commodity Values Take Quick Rise

THE

EDUCATIONAL

Unemployed Youth Kept Straight

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

AN IMPOSING group of young men they looked, as they stood round about the doors and inside the lobbies of the "unemployed" school, established by the London County Council in Battersea, London. Not terrifying in the physical sense, they were of varied types and characters, some of them so unpromising and uncultured as to make the heart of the teacher who might have been facing them for the first time sink.

Valentine Bell, the headmaster, soon displayed to the writer the gifts of personality without which he could not have made the fine educational center of this unemployed school which he has done. Easy and free in his ways and speech with the various groups which we passed as we entered, and with individuals who were newly entering the school, he obviously possessed or soon won the respect and friendly coöperation of even the most awkward youth.

These boys have all left school some years before, and have been out into the world earning their own living. They have come here because they have lost their jobs, and must attend the center as a condition of drawing their unemployment pay from the National Insurance. The majority of them, therefore have lost most of what they learned at school, but worse still, they have picked up habits and attitudes which render "school" in the ordinary sense of the world impossible. Roll call in itself was an experience. At the signal they stood in easy order in the hall in five lines, according to the groups and courses in which they have been placed. They all had their caps off; I mention this because difficulty is found in some cases in inducing respect. Every name was called by Mr. Bell himself, though they numbered the better part of 200. By this means he keeps in personal contact with every youth, even though he may be with him only for a few days or weeks, for it must be remembered that the personnel of the school is continually changing as the boys get work.

Clean and Grammatical

"Where were you yesterday, Horace Jones?" "I went arter a job, sir!" "Arter! Arter!" "I mean 'after,' sir!" "Say it then, old man—you'll not get jobs if you don't look after the way you talk—nor will you if you don't clean your boots and spruce yourself up better than that." Mr. Bell wages continual warfare against slackness—those who can't clean their boots because of lack of convenience at home he soon deprives of the excuse—he sets them to make a bootbox seat—a useful and attractive looking article of furniture, which, when polished and finished off they can purchase for half a crown—and proud to do so. This, however, is only one of a multitude of things they make in school.

To return to the roll call. This sets the tone of the whole school. A chaffing remark to one, an encouraging remark to another, a semi-humorous rebuke uttered in all kindliness to another, and the whole school is kept at friendly attention till roll call is finished. Then comes a chat of 10 minutes' duration, interspersed with a few anecdotes and humorous sallies, with the object of fostering the courage and hope of the young men, and always with success. Sometimes Mr. Bell secures the services of a well-known man or woman, a local mayor, minister, or councilor, to give the youths a chat.

Then the five groups file off to various rooms. The groups have different courses, each suited to their requirements. But all the courses include some English, practical work and physical training. Boys with little real desire to learn and plenty of energy to smash up the tools, etc., said Mr. Bell, with a twinkle in his eye, are put in course "E"—plenty of physical training—it affords a wholesome outlet for their energies. Most of them reform before long, and begin to take part in constructive work of some sort or other.

And constructive work is not lacking. In the woodwork room a whole class is busy and interested. Serious and intense application they show—in their eagerness to make the various useful or ornamental pieces that can be seen in all stages of completion. Plenty of wood is used—but plenty of artistic and valuable talent is fostered in readiness for the next job they secure and, more important still, self-respect is maintained and that integrity of character which comes of genuine work sincerely done.

Not Conventional

From room to room we went. The youths did not display the conventional attitudes of ordinary school pupils, nor were they quietly attentive in the ordinary school manner. They participated in the various class lessons entirely, either by question, answer and discussion, or by actual achievement. Each lesson is, as far as possible, self-contained; because the pupils are here today and gone tomorrow as and when they obtain work. Long progressive courses must therefore be avoided. In one room reading was in progress. Knowing the penchant of the boys for detective and adventure stories of a penny magazine type, Mr. Bell has seen to it that his library is well stocked with books by R. L. Stevenson and similar authors, of an adventurous and thrilling type but of good standard.

Here is a room with artistically disposed youths. Some splendid pen-sketching, painting and other art work is in progress—it is being done not by boys who can earn their living at that kind of work but by shop assistants and clerks. In the next room a discussion class is in progress, under the supervision of a woman teacher. One of the youths is in the chair, and the discussion is on a typical subject. Plenty of economics is taught in the school—economics of current events—not abstract, but related to the happenings of the day as recorded in the press.

Another class is studying the petrol engine and making machine drawings—not necessarily a class of motor mechanics—but of young fellows who must be prepared to take almost any job. Another section is working at typewriting—these are the clerk types—many of them are now on the books.

Mr. Bell acts on certain definite lines. He will not accept the advice sometimes given to break the school up into small sections. He says they got together as mobs outside, and they must be trained to act decently and in an orderly way as a mob. Hence the general assembly in the hall and the talk to them altogether. The difficulty of devising his course is shown by the answer he got from one lad when he asked him what work he had been doing. The boy had had five jobs since leaving school two years before. One job was that of packing candles, the next was printing off cinema bills, then cleaning motor cars, then laying down boxes, and the last was brick cleaning.

Courtesy Leads to Job

Courtesy is insisted upon, and the difficulty of getting jobs is demonstrated in the case of discourteous boys. But Mr. Bell's desire to benefit the young fellows so shines through all he does and says that he never has real trouble in this matter. The boys are of angular and various temperaments, but he brings them all to reason — by reasonable and sane treatment. One or two have even been in prison; most have been doing merely unskilled labor in a variety of jobs; but recently he has had young fellows of a superior type. While I was there three ex-secondary or technical school boys were enrolled, smart well dressed youths, who had been in skilled work demanding real education but who were now unemployed owing to trade depression. Each lad is classified and treated according to his standard of education and needs; and the whole school buzzes with genuine and purposeful activity.

A truly regenerative experiment is this! Human material is being salvaged, young human beings are being kept on the rails at a time of the greatest uncertainty and danger. Catastrophes in lives are being avoided, characters are being built up, and the nation is being well served at a vital point.

Workshop Becomes Children's Museum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Springfield, Mass.

AN OLD workshop and storeroom, little used of late, in the basement of the art museum, has been transformed into a children's room to accommodate classes of public school pupils and other groups and foster interest in all of the arts.

Work for children has been one of the hobbies of the curator, Miss Cordelia C. Sargent, and the fitting up of a special room, warm and colorful in its decorative scheme, with transient and permanent exhibits to promote the purpose, has been for some time a cherished dream. Juvenile classes will continue to enjoy the advantages of the entire museum, but the special room gives an element of retirement that is very helpful. The cases in the room are designed to show the various types of objects to be found in the main collections.

Four work tables have been provided. They were taken from other parts of the building, the legs being cut to the appropriate length and the tables decorated to harmonize with the room decorations.

One of the provinces of the room is to show living things. Goldfish and canary birds lend a note of color and animation, and flowers and narcissus bulbs typify the wonders of the plant world. These will be supplemented and varied.

Club work will be developed as a useful medium, to include a hobbies club, drawing clubs, soap sculpture club, coin and stamp clubs, and so forth. The musical and dramatic sides will be cultivated. Relation of art to everyday life will be a big aim. Correlation of the arts with social study and history will distinguish the work in this room, as it does the school work with which the room coördinates. Pictures on the walls will be changed as desired. Some Oriental rugs and hangings will be used.

In its relations with the public schools the museum carries its work all the way from the elementary grades to the high school groups. A motion picture machine is included in the equipment.

Walls of the room are stippled in pink and white, after a seashell in a case, and the wood trim is of an orange shade corresponding to a Japanese lacquered table. The same color note appears in a bookcase and the curtains.

Should I Earn In My First Year?

Dear Dean:

I am about to begin my first year as a student at my state university. I shall need to borrow about half of the cost of my first year's work or secure outside employment from the start. Do you know of any loan fund from which I can borrow a few hundred dollars?

I have had a job in a grocery store during my high school course and, while my grades have not been high, I have never failed in any studies. There were 17 in my graduating class and I was about average in my standings.

Sincerely,

Bill.

Dear Bill:

I would suggest that you avoid anything that will take much time from your studies during the first semester in college. Outside work in self-support does take time and, contrary to the idea many high school students have, the pay is seldom more than that paid for similar work in the home town.

Going to college is a full-time job. If it is not there is something wrong with the college. Money earned from washing dishes, waiting on table and doing odd jobs at college is frequently obtained at the high price of low grades. If you have relatives or friends who will finance you for the first semester in your state university, it is likely that the employment bureau, the dean of men, or some faculty member may help you later to secure work that will at least care for your board. If your grades for the first semester are high and you have established a good record you may be able to afford the time for such work.

The fact that you were able to do outside work while going through high school should not mislead you. Lessons are longer in college. There are more side interests and college requires greater application. You will do well not to underestimate the application required for doing successful work in college. The 40 cents or 50 cents an hour that you can earn in college may be the means of keeping you from college life and activities that are educative and that provide valuable recreation.

If you are in the best of health and time between your studies and outside work for a few weeks after you enter college you will understand the truth of these suggestions that have come from my experience with thousands of college men.

If you are in the best of health and are a brilliant student it may be that you can disregard these suggestions. If it is not possible for you to enter college now without a large amount of earning while you learn, perhaps it would be wiser for you to remain out of school a year, work, and save as much as you can. If you have a real desire for the education that a college affords it is not likely that this desire will die out in a year. If it does you are not college material anyway.

I suggest that you talk over the matter of outside employment with some of the college men in your community. Be sure, however, that they are not victims of the prevalent notion that washing dishes and waiting on table are educative when done while away at college.

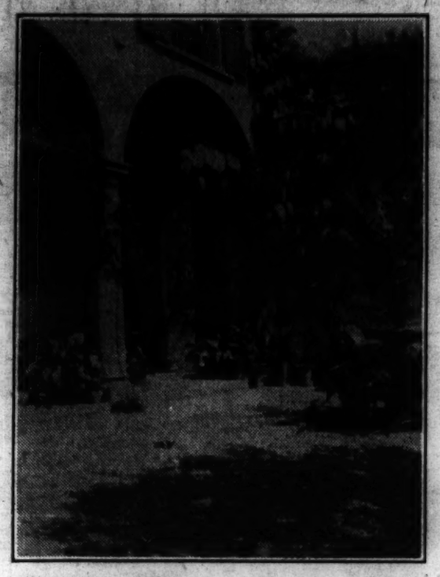
If you can complete the first two years at college with a good record there is a likelihood that you can secure a loan from your State Knights' Templar or Scottish Rite loan funds, or from others of a similar nature that any college dean should know about.

It is very difficult for college freshmen to borrow money for current expenses without some collateral. It is generally advisable also not to begin to borrow until you are nearer to the time of productive employment and financial independence. The first years after graduation from college are difficult years in which to pay back large loans.

Sincerely,

Harry E. Stone

Dean of Men, West Virginia University.



A Corner of the Ancient Villa Collina Ridente, Florence, Italy, Where American Girls Study Present-Day Europe.

Studying Europe First Hand

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO THE Villa Collina Ridente, up in the hills of Fiesole, just above Florence, Italy, 15 American girls went last year to grapple with the problems of Europe first hand. The ancient villa, believed to have been built in the 1400's, tingles with Old World atmosphere. Set among gardens and terraces, on a slope abundant with olive trees and vineyards, the Italian home has become a center for the discussion of current European topics.

The school, founded by Miss Edith May, herself an American, is intended to give American college graduates or near-graduates a grasp of European affairs by actual contact with them. Using the old villa as a sort of anchorage or home, the girls are taken on a long trip to important European cities, are given conferences with European statesmen in each country, where they learn conditions and form opinions for themselves.

Later, on returning to the villa from their swing around central Europe, the college women became hostesses to distinguished Europeans. A government official from each country is invited to come to the Florentine center, accompanied by his wife, and spend a week. During this week many a knotty problem is discussed in an informal way, as is only possible in a secluded home where after-dinner conversation is continued in the library or during leisure strolls through the garden.

Prejudices Removed

"Prejudices which I held about certain nationalities have been banished," one girl wrote, "and I have a real desire to learn more, politically and economically as well as educationally, of present-day world affairs. It has taught me to judge both sides of a question before forming an opinion, not to criticize the actions of other countries without first finding out the reasons that lie behind them. This year has given me a greater sympathy and understanding for the various countries of Europe, as well as a better appreciation of my own."

No sooner do the girls arrive at the villa in the fall than they are plunged immediately into lectures on "the nineteenth century" given by professors from the University of Florence. For two and one half months they hear lectures in English on the history of each country during that century, its colonial developments, and its place in the European pattern. During this time, the girls study intensively both French and Italian in preparation for their observation trip which comes at Christmas time.

This study journey to the various countries, gives the American students actual contact with political and social centers. Two days are spent in Venice. In Vienna, a representative of the Austrian Government explains how Austria figures in the scheme of European affairs, what is her greatest aim, her serious difficulties, and the present obstacles in the way of future advancement. The girls ask questions but do not form definite opinions until they have heard the same topics explained by statesmen from other countries.

Then they travel on to Czechoslovakia, Germany, France and Switzerland. They visit Prague, Nüremberg, Munich, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Strasbourg, Paris, and Geneva. Not confining themselves to the political issues, they take a look at the social and economic sides. They visit the factories and schools.

Social Conditions Studied

In Vienna, last year, they were taken by a social worker to a typical working man's home. They saw for themselves the four-room apartments renting for $4 a month which the socialistic city government of Vienna has built. They visited the model kindergarten for workingmen's children.

In Mannheim on the Rhine, they were guests of the city, and taken to see the factories, steel works, and foundries. In Munich, the model orphanage was studied. They saw the operation of the new circular post office building in Munich, where parcel post packages are received, sorted and distributed in less than a minute.

Finally winding up their journey in Geneva, the girls were all awhirl. Besides the places of interest from a social point of view, besides the art galleries, they had delved beneath the surface and talked with leading statesmen about political issues. They had heard the Polish corridor discussed from different angles. They had heard the question of minorities brought up again and again—boundary lines, Socialism, Fascism, Anschluss, and Bolshevism.

Somewhat bewildered by conflicting opinions, how glad they were to see the representatives of European countries at the League of Nations gathered around the big blue table, thrashing out the very problems which they themselves had attempted. By special permission they were allowed to attend two sessions a day at the League. A member of the secretariat explained to them the machinery of the League, its formation, history, and accomplishments.

Reading and Discussion

The American college women then returned to their retreat in the quiet old villa above Florence. Although not assigned a single book to read nor expected to take a single examination, the girls were so fired by the personal contact with European problems and so stirred by the perplexing situations that they were determined to ferret out solutions, and go after causes. Many a night, therefore, saw lights here and there in the villa burning into the wee hours of the morning where girls were studying and discussing.

But perhaps the most unforgettable part of the whole year came when they acted as hostesses to distinguished Europeans. One intimate friend of Clemenceau from France, and others representing the best that the particular country had to offer, came one by one to spend a week at the villa. Having had the background of visits to the countries, the girls were prepared to ask searching questions. In fact, the American students were referred to by one visitor as "intelligent representatives of a great nation."

In the spring when the wistaria is lavender above the arched doorways of the ancient villa, the girls begin to realize how much their outlook has expanded during the preceding months.

Miss Elizabeth B. Gilmore, assistant director of the school, on her last trip to the United States said that the type of girl which they choose is not the one who wishes to be "finished," or who wishes to specialize, as in music or the arts, not even the one who expects to continue her studies in a European university. They do not want the too rich nor the type eligible for scholarships, but wish to draw their students from "that great middle class type who will form the substantial element in their home community life," and who want a practical knowledge of present-day affairs.

The New Salesmanship

By GEORGE H. READ

Sales and Advertising Counselor, Chicago

18—Appealing to Right Motives of Purchase

THE old order of salesmanship says, "Find your prospect's weaknesses—his vulnerable spots—then concentrate your efforts in that direction." It likens selling to warfare, with the prospect as the enemy who must be advanced upon, overcome and made to submit to the will of his conqueror.

The New Salesmanship says, "Always appeal to your prospect's strongest, highest qualities—to his finest faculties of right reasoning." Because he looks upon salesmanship as service, the true salesman sees no reason for employing force, deception or trickery in any form. He knows that if he has something of real merit for his prospect, the more effectually he can appeal to the intelligence of that prospect the more likely will he make the sale.

The old school of "high pressure" salesmanship urges its students to appeal to the vanity, greed and selfishness of the prospective customer; to the human craving for personal power, pomp, prestige; to the desire for worldliness, idleness and anything else that those not better informed might temporarily believe will bring happiness. It's easy to see why salesmen who sell the old way are urged to "high pressure" the prospect into a quick purchase. The sale must be made before the temporary effect of the salesman's appeal to human credulity gives way to the protecting influence of right reasoning. It's no wonder that the firms which permit their salesmen to use basically unsound sales appeals find that their problems of "returned goods," "canceled orders" and "poor collections" are exceptionally serious.

Some business concerns that have long since purged their sales departments of many of the evils of unsound selling may be reluctant to make further corrections for fear that sales will diminish. But improved sales methods should increase rather than decrease sales volume for any worthy business.

The small loan business quickly outgrew the "loan shark" stage and developed to huge proportions when the sales appeal was changed from a hushed, mysterious offer of a loan for any purpose to a frank, open invitation to borrow money to meet legitimate needs. One of the pioneer companies in this improved method of selling financial assistance to the worthy did a loan business that totaled more than $66,000,000 last year, according to the president of that company. And it served more than 325,000 individual borrowers in 1930, perhaps ten times as many as any one company served in the biggest year before the small loan business was reorganized on the present high standards.

The trust departments of our largest banking institutions are greatly increasing the number and size of the accounts they are handling since they have changed their sales appeal from the almost exclusive attempt to create fear for the future welfare of a client's family or his business associates. Now that they are offering living trusts and many ingenious services that are of immediate benefit to the man and woman of modest means as well as to the financially wealthy, they are extending their business to undreamed-of proportions. Insurance salesmen who are pointing out the benefits that can accrue from insurance during the lifetime of the insured are selling larger policies and more policies than those who are attempting to sell insurance through an appeal to fear of the future.

Salesmanship that finds ways for increasing service or for making it earlier available or for making it available to more people will build a larger business than subtle selling attempts to capitalize on the weaknesses of human nature.

"The New Salesmanship," as conceived in this series of 26 articles, is that form of selling which recognizes that service and ideas are the things to be sold rather than goods or merchandise, and that, therefore, everyone is a salesman, regardless of occupation.

NEXT TUESDAY—"KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER TO KNOW BEST SALES APPEALS."

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A Daily Newspaper for the Home

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
107 FALMOUTH STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS JACOBS IN SEMIFINALS

Defeats Betty Nuthall in Feature Match of Wimbledon Women's Tennis

WIMBLEDON STADIUM, Eng., June 30 (AP)—Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., advanced to the semifinals of the women's singles play in the Wimbledon tennis championships today with a surprising straight-set victory over Betty Nuthall, pride of England, 6—2, 6—3.

Old friends and old tennis enemies, the American and the English girl met on Wimbledon's famous center court. They previously had met four times in competition, with two victories recorded for each, so today's match was a "rubber."

Miss Jacobs won her service to start the first set and then broke through Miss Nuthall and added another service at love to lead 3—0. Miss Jacobs made it four-straight in a long deuced game with many rallies. Miss Nuthall broke the American's service in the fifth game and then won her own service after it had been deuced twice to make the score 2—4. Miss Jacobs went on to win her own service from 15 and then ran out the set at love, breaking Miss Nuthall's service with a dazzling assortment of stylish lobs, cut shots and long drives to the baseline.

Crowd Is Hushed

Miss Jacobs again took her service to open the second set, and then broke through Miss Nuthall's service in a deuced game, which the latter had pulled up from 15-40. Miss Jacobs won her second service to lead 3—0. Miss Nuthall's disappointing play left the big center court crowd hushed. The Britisher took the fourth game from 15 with a series of long rallies, in which Miss Jacobs was chased back and forth across the court. Miss Nuthall was trying for everything and kept the American on the run. The American girl came right back to win her service at love and lead 4—1. She also won the next on Miss Nuthall's service, the English girl being wild on her returns. Eager to finish it off, Miss Jacobs began to err and the crowd raised a cheer as Miss Nuthall won to make it 2—5. The next game was a long deuced affair with brilliant rallies which Miss Nuthall won. The next game also went to deuce, but Miss Jacobs finally got her service working and went ahead to win the set 6—3 and the match 2 sets to 0.

In her victory Miss Jacobs stamped herself as a worthy successor to Mrs. Helen Wills Moody in upholding American prestige at this high court of tennis. The masterful way in which the California girl defeated Miss Nuthall shocked into silence the English crowd, which thought this was Miss Nuthall's year to win the Wimbledon crown. Miss Jacobs gave the best exhibition of tennis she ever had shown at Wimbledon.

Fraulein H. Krahwinkel, Germany's third ranking player, followed Miss Jacobs into the semi-final round with a 7—5, 6—3 victory over Dorothy Round of England.

Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., America's two representatives in the semifinals of the men's singles, today went into the semifinal round of men's doubles with a five-set victory over J. C. Gregory and Ian G. Collins of England. The scores were 3—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

American Pair Wins

Mrs. L. A. Harper and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn defeated the English pair, Mrs. Stokes and Miss Lyle in a second-round match of women's doubles, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

George P. Hughes and Fred J. Perry advanced to the quarterfinals of men's doubles, defeating G. Lyttleton Rogers and Hiro Sato, 6—3, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Henri Cochet and Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall advanced in mixed doubles with a straight-set victory over Hiro Sato and Miss Thomas, of England, 6—1, 6—4.

Jean Borotra won his way to the men's semifinals yesterday with a four-set victory over Jiro Sato of Japan, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Frederick J. Perry, England's last remaining player in the singles, defeated John W. Van Ryn, American Davis Cup doubles player, 6—4, 8—6, 7—5, to win the semifinal berth alongside of Wood in the upper half of the draw.

George M. Lott Jr. and Mrs. L. A. Harper won from C. G. Eames of England and Miss Goldschmidt of France, 6—1, 6—8, 6—0, in the mixed doubles. The summary:

WIMBLEDON MEN'S SINGLES

Quarterfinals

Fred J. Perry, Great Britain, defeated John Van Ryn, U. S. A., 6—4, 8—6, 7—5.

Jean Borotra, France, defeated Jiro Sato, Japan, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Fourth Round

J. C. Gregory and Ian G. Collins, Great Britain, defeated Cooper and D. M. Greig, Great Britain, 6—2, 9—7, 8—10, 4—6, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

H. G. N. Lee and Phyllis Mudford, Great Britain, defeated N. G. Farquharson, South Africa, and Helen M. Jacobs, U. S. A., 17—15, 6—1.

George M. Lott Jr. and Mrs. L. A. Harper, U. S. A., defeated C. G. Eames, Great Britain, and Miss Goldschmidt, France, 6—1, 6—8, 6—0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Helen M. Jacobs, U. S. A., defeated Betty Nuthall, Great Britain, 6—2, 6—3.

Fräulein H. Krahwinkel, Germany, defeated Dorothy Rounds, England, 7—5, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., U. S. A., defeated J. C. Gregory and Ian G. Collins, England, 3—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. L. A. Harper and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, U. S. A., defeated Mrs. A. D. Stockes and Miss N. Lyle, Great Britain, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

ELEANOR HOLM BETTERS TIME

RYE, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—Eleanor Holm of the Women's Swimming Association of New York, bettered the best listed time for the 50-yard backstroke in a swimming meet here last night, covering the distance in 31 4-5s. There is no listed world's or American record for 50 yards in backstroke swimming but the best listed time in the record book credits Corinne Condon with a 32 2-5s. performance at Omaha, Neb. in 1927.

U. S. SIX-METER YACHT WINS

LARGS, Scot., June 30 (AP)—The United States six-meter yacht Lucie won again in her class on the Clyde yesterday, but Johnston de Forest's Priscilla III finished second behind the British yacht Sakia in the eight-meter class. Carola was third behind Priscilla. Saskia won by a minute after Priscilla had led at every turn, making up the distance on the last windward leg.

A's, Senators And Yankees Defeated

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	47	19	.712
Washington	46	21	.687
New York	35	29	.547
Cleveland	34	33	.507
St. Louis	28	37	.431
Boston	25	38	.397
Detroit	25	43	.368
Chicago	23	41	.359

RESULTS JUNE 29

Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 9, Washington 7.
Cleveland 15, New York 6.
Cleveland 4, New York 2

The three leaders in the American League tasted defeat on Monday. The Philadelphia Athletics lost to the Detroit Tigers, 6 to 5, while the Washington Senators went down to defeat before the Chicago White Sox, 9 to 7. Cleveland took both ends of a doubleheader from the New York Yankees, 15 to 6, and 4 to 2. Boston stopped the fast-stepping St. Louis Browns by the score of 4 to 2.

The Tigers beat the Athletics for the first time this season when Earl Whitehill went the distance in the box and kept 12 hits scattered. Ed Rommel pitched for the champions and was touched for 13 safe hits. Going into the last of the ninth the score was tie, but the Tigers put across the winning run. Roy Johnson bunted safely down the third base line and Doljack singled. Stone was given a base on balls, filling the bases, and Alexander's fly to Miller in right field, let Johnson cross the plate with the winning run. Jimmy Foxx hit a homer for the A's in the fourth inning with one man on base. Johnson did likewise for Detroit in the fifth with nobody on.

Vic Frasier went the route for the White Sox against the Senators and although hit hard, was effective in the pinches. The Washington club took an early lead when Buddy Myer, the first man up in the first inning, hit a homer. The White Sox came back in their half of the inning, however, and took the lead, which they held. Lou Blue led Chicago's attack with four singles out of five trys, to score three runs, Fonseca and Kerr each contributed two hits. Jones, Crowder and Hadley pitched for the losers, the first named getting the defeat. Myer came through with two singles, a double and homer for the Senators.

The Indians were given good pitching in both contests against the Yankees. Shoffner worked in the first game and held New York to nine hits. The Indias hit the ball hard behind him, to score 15 runs. Averill, Morgan, Hodapp and Kamm each made three hits for the winners, one of Kamm's being a triple. Babe Ruth hit a homer for the Yanks in this engagement. Mel Harder pitched the second game for the Indians and limited the New Yorkers to five scattered hits. The Indians made only six hits themselves, but produced them when they meant runs. Bob Seeds, young outfielder, hit two singles for the winners and scored two runs. A double by Kamm for the Indians, and a triple by Jorgens for the Yanks, were the longest hits of the game.

Wilcy Moore, veteran exponent of the "sinker" ball, pitched brilliant ball against the Browns and did not weaken until the last of the ninth. Both St. Louis runs were scored then, but Burns grounded to Sweeney at first base with two men on, to end the game. Walter Stewart, who started in the box for the Browns, was forced out early in the game when a batted ball hit his pitching hand. Collins and Kimsey finished. Sweeney, Miller and Oliver each made two hits for the Red Sox. One of Oliver's hits was a double. Goslin had a perfect day at bat for the Browns, with four out of four. The Browns made five double plays. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1—	6	13	4
Philadelphia	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—	5	12	2

Batteries—Whitehill and Hayworth; Rommel and Cochrane. Umpires—Dineen, Moriarty and Campbell. Time—1h. 54m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	x—	9	13	1
Washington	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2—	7	11	1

Batteries — Frasier and Tate; Jones, Crowder, Hadley and Spencer, Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Geisel and Owens. Time—2h. 52m.

AT CLEVELAND

First Game with

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	4	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	x—15	16	1	
New York	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	1—	6	9	0

Batteries—Shoffner and Myatt; Ruffing, McEvoy, Weinert, Weaver and Perkins. Losing pitcher—Ruffing. Umpires—Guthrie, Van Grafian and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 16m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	x—	4	6	2
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	2	5	1

Batteries—Harder and Sewell; Gomez, Johnson and Jorgens. Losing pitcher—Gomez. Umpires—Van Grafian, Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—1h. 28m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0—	4	10	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	2	8	2

Batteries—Moore and Berry; Stewart, Collins, Kimsey and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—McGowan, Ormsby and Nallin. Time—1h. 49m.

New Crescent Athletic Club Grounds to Open Saturday

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HUNTINGTON, L. I., June 30—The best all-round club grounds on Long Island, home of many famous clubs, will be opened next Saturday, when the new country house of the Crescent Athletic Club is thrown open to its 3000 members, with a special series of athletic events.

The New Moon organization has been literally pushed out of its former headquarters at Bay Ridge, by the constantly encroaching real estate and shipping developments which have crowded the vicinity of late years. Losing its golf course, its facilities for yachting, and finally being offered a price for its property which would bring all these facilities back at a new and lower costing estate, the old club will move to a 600-acre estate near here, bordering on Huntington Harbor, including two golf courses, a private beach, as well as plenty of room for yachting, lacrosse, baseball and all the others of the many sports which have been maintained with great success since its organization in 1886. The total estimate of the value of the property is close on $2,000,000.

One feature of the old club will be transported literally to the new. The old turf of the tennis courts, on which have performed the greatest stars of the game, from the Doherty brothers and Malcolm Whitman down to such younger stars as John W. Van Ryn, Clifford Sutter, and Gregory Mangin, not to mention William T. Tilden 2d, and Vincent Richards, whose battle for the local possession of the famous Remington bronze, the Todd trophy, featured one of the more recent tourneys, is now being lifted from the old place to be replaced on the new courts at Huntington. It is likely that the club will once more renew its application for the big metropolitan championship for next year on the new grounds.

JANET SYKES REPEATS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 30—Janet Sykes gained her second successive title in the Staten Island sectional junior girls' tennis tournament, sponsored by the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, and played at the Clifton Tennis Club, Arrochar, S. I. Miss Sykes dropped only seven games in the semifinal and final round matches yesterday. In the early afternoon Miss Sykes, Staten Island Academy player, defeated Peggy Primrose, Richmond County Country Club, Dongan Hills, 6—0, 6—4. In the final the champion won from Betty Larned, another Dongan Hills player, 6—1, 6—3.

AMES AND ALLEN BREAK A RECORD

Better Eighth-Wicket Score in England vs. New Zealand Cricket

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LORDS GROUND, London, June 30—England's "tail" proved to be very definitely an extension of backbone in the first innings of the test cricket match against New Zealand here yesterday, for L. W. G. Ames, who is the wicketkeeper, and G. O. Allen, included as a fast bowler, put up a record score for eighth wicket in a game of this kind, and the Motherland's opening knock, which on the opening day Saturday had produced only 190 runs for 7 wickets, closed for the high total of 454.

After this New Zealand hit back in typically courageous style, and collected 161 runs for the loss of two wickets, the situation at resumption of play this morning being that the tourists, with an aggregate of 224 for their first knock and 8 wickets still to fall in their second venture, are 69 runs behind the home players, who have one innings to come.

Allen's Batting Features

Yesterday's cricket was "fit for a king" and to everybody's delight King George did come along to join the many thousands of his loyal subjects in watching a brilliant exhibition of the national game played under superb weather conditions. Before play commenced the royal visitor chatted with the rival captains and shook hands with the members of both teams as they stood lined up in front of the pavilion.

Everything else in a day of exciting events was dwarfed by the remarkable batting of A. M. S. Allen which swung the game round so dramatically in England's favor. T. C. Lowry, the New Zealand skipper, called upon all the bowling at his command, but fast balls, slow balls, or medium balls all seemed to come alike to England's pair of merry hitters and when the players left the field for luncheon, the total was 385 for 7 wickets, Ames then having 106 not out, to his credit and Allen still requiring 2 for a century.

Cricket fans are people who "know their stuff" and when Ames and Allen had jointly put on 244, a great burst of applause indicated that they had passed the previous test-match record for an eighth-wicket stand by Clement Hill and R. J. Hartigan, Australia, in the season of 1907-08 "down under."

Ames First to Go

Ames was first to go. With the team score at 436 and his own at 137, he failed to get hold properly of a delivery from G. L. Weir and was caught at wicket by K. C. James. Ames hit 2 sixes and 18 fours and gave only one chance and was at the crease 2¾ hours. His batting throughout was of the highest class. Allen did not long survive his partner and was caught by Lowry for a short while when the total reached 447. He had scored 122.

The remaining wicket fell without any notable addition to the score and the New Zealanders began their second innings facing the large deficit of 230 runs. They faced it gallantly after the early shock of losing J. E. Mills at the second ball. C. S. Dempster settled down with G. L. Weir to a grim defense and stayed together until after 100 had been hoisted onto the scoreboard at the end of 2¼ hours. Weir was bowled by Allen when he had made 40, but his passing was England's last success of the day and Dempster and M. L. Page sayed resolutely together until stumps were drawn. Their not-out scores were 86 and 31 respectively.

POLAND WINS "CUP OF NATIONS"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The internationaonal equestrian competitions in Warsaw, concluded June 8, were won by Poland, and as this country had won the "Cup of Nations" previously in 1927 and 1928 it becomes the property of the Poles. In 1929 and 1930 the cup was won by Italy, which, however, did not take part in the competition this year. The other competitors were France, Rumania and Switzerland. The final standing showed Poland in the top with 32½ faults; France second with 91 and Rumania third with 118¼. One of the Rumanian competitors, Captain Circulescu, received an individual reward of honor because he completed his tests without faults.

JONES AND MISS BROWNE LOSE

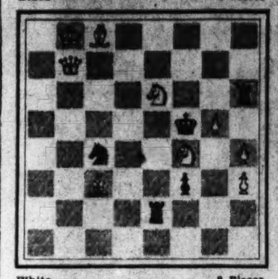
CLEVELAND, Ohio., June 30 (AP)—nearly 4000 persons saw Bobby Jones, Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Mary K. Browne, Cleveland, lose an 18-hole best-ball golf match to Ellsworth Augustus, district title holder, Cleveland, and Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, at Kirtland Country Club here yesterday. Scores of the foursome were somewhat uncertain, as putts were conceded generously. However, Referee Berti Way, Mayfield pro, counted it 1 up against Jones and Miss Browne. Jones shot approximately 38—37—75. Augustus got a 37—37—71. Both Miss Van Wie and Miss Browne were allowed handicap strokes on holes over 400 yards. Miss Van Wie got a 43—37—80. Miss Browne took 42 out and 36 for eight holes in. The match play drew about $4000.

CHESS

by Frederick P. Chandler

PROBLEM NO. 1317
By C. Mansfield

Black 8 Pieces



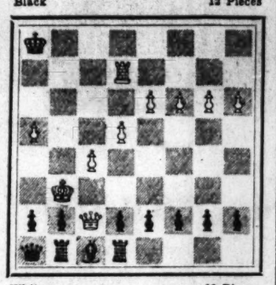
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

This gem won first prize in the Skakbladet tenth international tourney. Its composer, an Englishman, is unexcelled in the two-move field.

PROBLEM NO. 1318
By L. Herskovics

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
Unusual and ingenious!

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1315. Q-K8

No. 1316.

1.	B-B4	
2.	P-Kt3ch	PxKt
1.	———	P-Kt6 or K4
2.	Kt-R6	
1.	———	Kt-B4, B3 or K4
2.	Kt-K5	
1.	———	others
2.	Kt-B2	

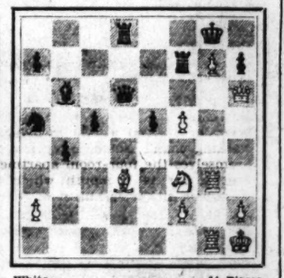
End-Game No. 49. In order to win, White must force another passed pawn, for the black R prevents White from reaching the QP. Thus 1 P-Kt5ch, PxP; 2 P-R5 seems to win in every variation. Actually the game continued P-Kt5; 3 P-R6, P-Kt6; 4 K-B3, R-Q6ch; 5 K-Kt2, K-B2; 6 K-R3 (B-K6ch is more direct), K-B3; 7 B-K6, R-Q3; 8 KxP, K-Kt3 (K-Kt2; 9 P-R7!); 9 K-Kt4; KxP; 10 K-B5 and wins. If 3 . . . K-Kt2; 3 P-R5, PxP; 4 K-B3, K-R3; 5 K-Kt4, R-Q3; 6 B-K6, K-Kt2; 7 KxP and wins, might follow.

END-GAMES

Here is another of Anderssen's brilliancies. White mates in six moves.

End-Game No. 50
Won by Anderssen

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

The fourth match between San Francisco and Los Angeles was played this year at Luis Obispo, which is 496 miles from San Francisco and 420 miles from Los Angeles. Instead of the customary dozen boards there were 20. Los Angeles won, 14½ to 10½, its second victory, having won in 1926, with losses in 1927 and 1930. Several former eastern players participated.

The annual championship tournament of the German Chess Association, recently held at Swinemuende, was won by Bogoljubow and M. Roedl of Munich, tied with 8-4. K. Richter of Berlin won third prize with a score of 7½.

Both I. Kashdan and F. J. Marshall have left New York to play in the international team tournament to be held at Prague during July. It is expected that at least 20 teams will compete in this event.

This game was played in a correspondence tournament of the Deutsche Schachzeitung. White's victory has the finish and accuracy of a master analyst.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

v. Feilitzsch White	Ahrend Black	v. Feilitzsch White	Ahrend Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 BxP	K-K(d)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 B-R3	Kt-Kt5
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	15 Kt-B3	P-B3
4 P-Q4	PxP	16 R-Q	Kt-Q6(e)
5 Castles	B-B4(a)	17 B-B7ch!	QxB(f)
6 P-K5	Kt-KK15(b)	18 RxKt	P-QKt3
7 P-B3	KtxBP(c)	19 Kt-K4(g)	K-Q
8 RxKt	PxP	20 Q-R4ch	K-B2
9 BxPch!	K-B	21 B-Q8ch	K-Kt2
10 Q-K2	Q-K2	22 Kt-B3ch!	PxKt
11 B-Kt3	BxRch	23 R-Kt3ch	QxR
12 QxB	PxP	24 PxQ and wins	

(a) This transposes into the brilliant Max Lange, now adopted only by enterprising players for, although Black is a P ahead, his defense is difficult for over-the-board play.

(b) The standard move is P-Q4. The text is probably inferior.

(c) Not 7 . . . PxP; 8 BxPch, KxB; 9 Q-Q5ch! or 7 . . . either KtxP; 8 R-K, P-Q3; 9 PxP! The complications appear to favor White. The text is an ill-advised sacrifice, though Black's game is almost untenable at this point.

(d) Black might almost resign now, for he is material down and has a bad position.

(e) Black's only hope is to complicate matters.

(f) If 17 . . . KxB; 18 Kt-Kt3ch, K-K; 19 RxKt, QxB; 20 Q-B7ch, K-Q; 21 Kt-K6 mate.

(g) Decisive, as White's concluding play shows.

Here are two short games which are instructive examples of what not to do. In each case Black's opening play is inferior; and in each case White shows that inferiority conclusively.

The first was played in a minor tournament at Malmberg last year. The second is one of Alekhine's simultaneous victories from his Jugoslavian tour early this year.

RUY LOPEZ

Ahs White	Mathiessen Black	Ahs White	Mathiessen Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 KtxPch	K-K1?
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3		K-Kt
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	10 QxKt	P-B4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	11 Q-B3	P-Kt3
5 Castles	P-QKt4	12 Q-KR3ch	KxKt
6 B-Kt3	B-K2	13 B-B4ch	KxP
7 P-Q4	KtxQP?	14 R-Kch	RxR
	P-Q3!	15 QxRch	K-B4
8 BxPch	KxB	16 R-K5 mate	

VIENNA OPENING

Alekhine White	Lugovski Black	Alekhine White	Lugovski Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 R-B	Kt-Q
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	10 P-B3	Q-B4
3 B-B4	B-B4?	11 Kt-Kt5	Kt-R3
	Kt-KB3	12 Q-R4	P-Q3
4 Q-Kt4!	Q-B3?	White mates in four.	
	K-B		
5 Kt-Q5	QxPch	13 Kt-Kt6ch	KtxKt
6 K-Q	K-B	14 Q-K7ch	K-Kt
7 Kt-R3	Q-Q5	15 Q-KB7ch	Kt-B
8 P-Q3	B-Kt3	16 Kt-K7 mate	

WALLY SCHANG RELEASED

DETROIT, Mich., June 30 (AP)—Wally Schang, one of the veterans on the Detroit Tigers' catching staff, was given his unconditional release yesterday. Schang, a former catcher for the Yankees, was used in most of the games the Tigers played during the early part of the season, but has been used very little recently.

U. S. CLAY COURT TENNIS STARTS

All but One of First-Round Matches June 29 Decided in Straight Sets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30—Wray D. Brown, St. Louis, recent winner of the Missouri Valley men's singles title, will oppose Nelson L. McIninch, brilliant Kansas City junior, in what is expected to be the feature of today's second-round matches in the United States golden jubilee clay court tennis championship at the Triple A Club. Brown advanced June 29 through a default, while McIninch won his first round encounter from R. E. Hereford, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—4.

Barr vs. Sidney Smith

In other matches likely to produce some close battles D. D. Barr, Dallas (Texas) player, meets Sidney Smith, first 10 ranking player in St. Louis, while T. A. Eggmann, East St. Louis, former Cornell University captain, will play Donald H. Cram, Nashville and Vanderbilt University entrant.

All first-round matches completed June 29 resulted in straight-set victories except one; D. D. Barr was obliged to play three sets before downing G. L. Braudt, Chicago player, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4. The Dallas entrant showed improvement at the start of the second set and outplaced his opponent to win it and the next.

In addition to Brown and Cram, two other seeded players, George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, United States public courts champion, and Ellsworth H. Vines Jr., Pasadena, seeded first in the singles draw, gained the second round. Vines won from Arthur Frankenstein, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0; while Jennings eliminated L. L. Carton, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—1.

The other four seeded players, Bryan Grant Jr., Atlanta; Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif.; R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, did not arrive in time to play their opening round matches. According to the draw Grant, defending champion, Barnes, Gledhill and Brown are in the upper bracket, while the lower half has Vines, Cram, Bell and Jennings.

Twenty-six Doubles Teams

A total of 64 players from 22 cities in 12 states entered the men's singles event. There are 26 teams participating in the men's doubles play which is secheduled to open this afternoon.

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

William Bell, St. Louis, defeated M. J. Greenfield, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—1.

G. M. Serrano, St. Louis, won by default from F. E. Butler, Danville, Ill.

C. W. Barnes Jr., St. Louis, won by default from L. L. Mehle, Granite City, Ill.

H. L. Weinstock, St. Louis, defeated Ralph Metcalfe, Kirkwood, Mo., 6—0, 6—1.

C. L. Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., won by default from T. R. Halsted, Chicago.

Samuel N. Schneider, St. Louis, defeated C. V. Wilson, Omaha, 6—1, 6—3.

Sterling Cutlip, Kansas City, defeated J. L. Werner, St. Louis, 6—2, 4—1, default.

B. K. Phillips, St. Louis, won from George O'Connell, Chicago, by default.

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, won by default from L. H. Vaughan, Chicago.

N. W. McInnich, Kansas City, defeated R. E. Hereford, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—4.

W. M. Martin Jr., New York, defeated Jules Nueman, St. Louis, 6—1, 6—1.

E. H. Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Arthur Frankenstein, Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

R. J. Portnoy, St. Louis, won from J. L. Bost, Granite City, Ill., by default.

H. J. Kaltenbach Jr., St. Louis, won by default from F. C. Stuckman, St. Louis.

K. N. Hodge, St. Louis, won by default from C. W. Gelwick, Danville, Ill.

D. H. Cram, Nashville, Tenn., defeated W. K. Guller, Edwardsville, Ill., 6—0, 6—0.

T. A. Eggmann, East St. Louis, defeated B. J. Carney, Des Moines, 6—3, 6—4.

W. V. Tietjen, St. Louis, defeated J. H. Plunkert, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—2.

G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, defeated H. C. Steideman, St. Louis, 6—4, 6—3.

J. L. Tatom, Omaha, defeated J. H. Witherspoon, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—0.

D. D. Barr, Dallas, defeated G. L. Braudt, Chicago, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Sidney Smith, St. Louis, defeated J. F. Lepell, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated L. L. Carton, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—1.

Keith Werner, Los Angeles, defeated Isador Rosenfeld, St. Louis, 6—1, 6—2.

GOLF INTEREST GROWS IN SWEDEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM — Interest in the "Royal and Ancient" game of golf in Sweden is growing every year and the increase in players recently has been considerable. On the last Sunday of May the Djursholm Golf Club was opened, and this is the third club in the vicinity of Stockholm. Djursholm is a villa-town, half an hour by train from the capital.

The thought of laying out a golf course at Djursholm arose a few years ago when the Stockholm Golf Club opened its course at Didingon. When it was found that suitable ground could be purchased and that there were enough people interested in the idea to put the necessary capital together, the club was constituted and a golf expert, Baron J. Beck Friis, was asked to plan the links.

The course is a good one, 18 holes, with a total length of 5500 meters. Ten of the holes have a distance of 300 to 400 meters. The clubhouse which will have a beautiful situation adjoining a field surrounded by trees, which is to be arranged as a practicing ground for members.

A special corporation is responsible for the financial side of the new enterprise and the club rents the course and the club house from it. The cost of the construction of the course is estimated at 80,000 kronor ($21,333), and the clubhouse will cost 85,000 kronor.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	43	30	.583
Montreal	43	31	.581
Rochester	39	34	.534
Baltimore	38	36	.500
Toronto	36	36	.480
Buffalo	34	42	.447
Jersey City	35	44	.443
Reading	33	41	.538

RESULTS JUNE 29

Montreal 8, Toronto 7.
Reading 4, Baltimore 3.
Rochester 14, Buffalo 8.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	37	26	.587
Louisville	36	32	.529
Milwaukee	35	32	.522
Minneapolis	35	33	.529
Columbus	33	34	.485
Indianapolis	31	34	.477
Toledo	34	37	.479
Kansas City	30	37	.448

RESULTS JUNE 29

Indianapolis 13, Columbus 6.
St. Paul 9, Milwaukee 6.
Kansas City 7, Minneapolis 4.

Cardinals Defeat New York in Ninth

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	41	24	.631
New York	38	26	.594
Chicago	35	29	.547
Brooklyn	36	31	.537
Boston	34	33	.507
Philadelphia	30	38	.483
Pittsburgh	28	39	.321
Cincinnati	24	45	.348

RESULTS JUNE 29

Pittsburgh 4, Boston 2.
St. Louis 5, New York 3.
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 10.
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 4.

The St. Louis Cardinals opened their series at the Polo Grounds on Monday by defeating the New York Giants, 5 to 3, to go farther out in front in the National League pennant race. The Chicago Cubs lost a chance to gain on the second-place Giants when defeated by Philadelphia, 11 to 10. Brooklyn won its fifth straight victory by beating Cincinnati, 6 to 4, and is now only one-half a game away from the Cubs and third place. Pittsburgh opened its series in Boston by winning from the Braves, 4 to 2.

A three-run rally in the ninth inning enabled the Cardinals to defeat the Giants. Going into the first of the last inning, New York was leading by 3 to 2, and Carl Hubbell was pitching steady ball. Martin opened the ninth by grounding to Jackson at shortstop, but Hafey, who batted for Gelbert, singled to center. Gus Mancuso followed this by hitting a pop fly which was caught by Jackson. With two out, Adams singled to center, Wilson doubled to left, and Watkins, who had run for Hafey, scored the tying run. Blades was given a base on balls, filling the bases, but Collins singled home two more runs. Fullis made three hits for the Giants, while Vergez hit a homer. Wilson made two hits and scored twice for the Cards.

Chuck Klein's hard hitting featured Philadelphia's victory over the Cubs. The young left fielder made three hits in four times up and scored four runs. He was also credited with batting in five of his team mates. He hit his twentieth home run of the season in the sixth inning with two men on base. His triple in the eighth figured in a two-run rally. Koster, young Philadelphia right fielder, likewise made three hits, all singles, Kiki Cuyler led Chicago's attack with a single, double and triple in six times at bat. The Cubs used five pitchers, Charlie Root being the loser. Three boxmen worked for the Phillies, Bolen, the last to enter the game, getting credit for the triumph.

Johnny Frederick was the bright star in Brooklyn's fifth straight victory. In the fifth inning the Robins scored four runs and all because of a timely drive by Frederick. An error by Cuccinello gave Finn first base in the fifth and Lopez followed with a single. Lombardi batted for Vance and hit a grounder to Joe Stripp who played the ball poorly and all runners were safe. Frederick then hit the ball over the right-field screen for a homer, cleaning the bases. Vance was given credit for the victory. Bissonette also hit a homer for the Robins.

The Pirates pounded the offerings of Tom Zachary for 14 safeties, while Kremer was holding the Braves to four hits. Three of Boston's hits were for extra bases, but they could score only twice. Both teams fielded poorly, the Pirates making four errors and the Braves three. George Grantham conected with three hits for the Pirates. Traynor, Grosskoss, Thevenow and Kremer each made two hits. Phillips hit for the circuit. A triple by Schulmerich and doubles by Maranville and Spohrer were the extra base hits made by the Braves. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3—	5	9	2
New York	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	3	10	1

Batteries—Rhem, Johnson and Wilson; Hubbell and Hogan, O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Magerkurth, McGrew and Reardon. Time—2h. 10m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	5	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	x—11	14	4	
Chicago	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—10	15	1	

Batteries—Collins, Schesler, Bolen and Davis; Baecht, Blake, Warneke, Bush, Root and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Bolen. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—Pfirman, Rigler, and Clarke. Time—2h. 38m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	4	0	1

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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NEW YORK CITY, 140 W. 86—Share modern apartment with another girl student, business; separate living, 2 exposures, elevated, subway one block; $15. Sus. 7-6577.

NEW YORK CITY, 412 W. 110th—Highly desirable large, cool, modern studio rooms, Frigidaire, housekeeping, $7 up. FOSTER, Acad. 2-6217.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st (Apt. 4)—Attractive single, semi-private home; quiet, sunny, comfortable; exceptionally reasonable. Caledonia 5-0984.

NEW YORK CITY, 2647 Broadway (100th St.)—Front room; reasonable; also smaller room $5.50. Tel. Riverside 9-4185. MITCHELL.

NEW YORK CITY, 235 West 103rd (Broadway)—Attractive room, running water; $8; also $7; quiet, refined home. STODDARD.

NEW YORK CITY, 605 West 112th—Airy, pleasant bedroom; exchange references; Columbia, Cathedral 8-4268, DREW, Apt. 64.

NEW YORK CITY—Bed-sitting room; quiet, large, cool; antique furniture; top floor; $7. Apt. 24. 515 West 111th.

PHILADELPHIA, 4629 Spruce Street—Rooms, hotel service, breakfast optional, private bath, running water, $1 a day up. Alleghany 3141.

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WANTED—With Christian Scientists preferred, room and bath with garage in private home in Brookline, Mass. Tel. Aspinwall 1457.

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BANK clerk for 20 years seeks employment; handy with tools, auto, garden; wife would cheerfully serve as typist or cook; go anywhere. W. A. WATSON, 341 E. Glen Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, experienced, cultured, teacher, typist, light cooking; recommendations. Write Box B-26, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GENERAL ENGINEER executive, 16 years civil, electrical, mechanical and industrial engineering; married; location immaterial; salary by adjustment; available immediately. D. J. LORIA, 2385 Creston Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY statistical statements, shorthand, typewriting, vouchers, payrolls; secretary-comptroller steamship line 5 years, secretary-engineer accountant railroad company 5 years. Write Box H-30, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

KINDERGARTEN graduate would like position for summer months in a school or with group of children, or with private family; vicinity Norwalk or Stamford. (Miss) CAMILLA BAXTER. Tel. 2786. Box 50, Rowayton, Connecticut.

REFINED lady desires position companion; good sewer; part-full time; good references. Write Box P-20, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RELIABLE adaptable woman (colored) desires part or full time work; Christian Scientists preferred. P-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG French woman desires position as cook, housekeeper; can manage large house; long references. Write ROCHET, 238 East 46th St., New York City. Tel. Atwater 9-1504.

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AT SHADYKNOLL the country and seashore meet; near Asbury; BOOKLET. EMMA VAN HORN, Fairhaven, N. J. Phone Redbank 283. *"Special July 4th week-end rates."*

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Sycamore

WHEN you find trees anywhere in North America with the outer bark peeling from the trunks in strips or patches, leaving light-colored inner bark exposed, you may be sure they are sycamores. Another sure identification mark will be the round balls that dangle from wiry stems, even after the many small seeds they contain have been distributed by the wind. These seed balls have given the tree its common descriptive name "button" or "button-ball" tree.

Still another peculiarity of sycamores is the way the hollow leaf stalks fit over the buds which are forming to produce foliage for another year; and when the stalks drop from the twigs in the autumn each leaves a distinctly marked dark ring.

In the Old World, species of sycamore are named "plane tree" because of the broadly spreading head and the wide, flat leaves which resemble those of hard maples. This name is also common in parts of America, as the native trees greatly resemble European species that have been planted widely for shade and ornament.

Rapid of growth, the sycamore makes itself at home in almost all parts of the United States, and is considered the largest hardwood tree in North America, occasionally attaining a height of 175 feet in the rich bottom lands of the Ohio and the Mississippi Valleys. The trunk of such a tree may measure 11 feet through.

In May red and green clumps of flowers appear, soon to be followed by the formation of the seed balls. The wood is tough and cross-grained, hard to split; it is employed largely in cooperage work and in the making of crates.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adjective (Mrs. M. I. H.)—Although the word is divided *ad'-jec-tive*, the *d* is completely elided in the pronunciation, *aj'ek-tiv*.

Natural, spiritual (Mrs. V. M. B.)—These words are divided *nat'-u-ral* and *spir'-it-u-al*. The *u* in each is as in *unite*, but the preceding *t*, although in a different syllable, imposes great care on the reader lest he palatalize these words into *na'-choo-ral* and *spir'-i-choo-al*. Those who have difficulty with these words may, however, find some measure of consolation in the fact that Webster considers the *ch* sound "allowable in *colloquial* speech."

Family—Three syllables, *fam'-i-ly*; not *fam'-ly*.

Ordain, Originate—The *o* in the first is as in odd (see Ordain, above); the *o* in the second, however, is as in obey! The words are pronounced *or'-i-fin* and *o-rif'-i-nate*. Incidentally, "original," "originality," and "origination" call for the *o* as in obey. "Origin" is the only word of the lot pronounced with the short *o*.

Brevities

Humorist: A traveler relates that he recently came across some African natives performing weird dances, yelling and banging long clubs on the ground. Golf is played almost everywhere now.

Canadian Magazine: "When prices are low, the farmer is further involved by having to support idle cattle," says the banker. There is some talk of making the cows catch mice in their spare time.

In Lighter Vein

The Willing Landlord

Tenant of new "ideal home": "Do you know that there's grass up between the boards of my dining room?"

Landlord: "Grass? I'll send round a man with a lawn-mower."—*Toronto Globe.*

Sauce for the Goose

Hint from a farm journal: It was after she used his razor for a can opener that he discovered what an elegant shoe brush her powder puff made.

Dew

"I wonder if it's very warm outdoors this morning?"

"Yes, mother," said little Josephine, "it's so hot the grass is perspiring."

A Quotation for Today

DON'T be like a rocking chair—full of motion, but with no progress.—ANON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Brotherly Love

Chicago

A WOMAN who daily lived the Golden Rule made it a point to greet and shake hands with a number of strangers each Sunday at church—among them a Negro woman.

A few weeks later, the Negro woman's husband was engaged to wash her windows, and she paid him the amount he asked. Several of her neighbors also hired him. During a conversation with one of them, however, she found that the man had been charging her just half his regular price.

The next time he washed her windows she spoke to him about it. He replied that he had learned of her kindness to his wife and this was his way of expressing gratitude.

So, once again it was proved that a friendly smile and a word of encouragement are never wasted.

The Children's Corner

Dog Beacon and Kitty Amber

MOST cats do not like water. But Kitty Amber was different, because her first home was on a boat that took food and mail to lonely lighthouse islands. Kitty Amber would curl her soft yellow body up on any comfortable part of the boat and look at the blue-green water of the Great Lakes until her very blue eyes fell asleep. She really didn't know anything about land until one day when they stopped at Rock Ledge Lighthouse.

Freckle, Kitty Amber and Dog Beacon.

There was a jolly, freckled boy living at the lighthouse. He had a black-and-white dog named Beacon, because his master's daddy kept the beacon light burning every night in the tall, white lighthouse tower. When someone from the boat set Amber ashore and told her to stretch her little yellow legs on land and get acquainted with a boy and a dog, too, the kitty didn't seem to mind. Freckie and Beacon were both very glad to have a new playmate, even for a few minutes.

Beacon was just as polite as could be and let Amber climb all over him. He even played with her very gently, patting her and enjoying her scampering around. But after a while Freckie and Beacon were busy at something else and Amber went scurrying off on a path to the wood. When the boat was ready to leave every one of the crew thought someone else had put Amber aboard the boat. That was how she happened to be left on land.

About an hour later she poked her little face around the corner of a log of driftwood at Beacon and he ran barking to his master. And when Freckie came Beacon looked up to him as if to say, "That little kitty got left from her boat. Now we'll have to take care of her until they come back again next month."

What good times they had together! But every day Freckie seemed to love Kitty Amber better. He snuggled the kitty in his arms just as he used to snuggle Beacon when he was a puppy. And he really forgot that Beacon still liked to be hugged and patted. It was hard for Beacon. And so one day when Kitty Amber wandered away and night came without her coming back someone said, "I don't think Beacon will care if Kitty Amber never comes back."

At first Freckie was sure that Kitty Amber would find her way back. But she wasn't used to land. And there were high cliffs of rock on the wild island and thick woods, and there was no telling where she had gone. Freckie looked in all the places Father would allow him to climb, but another day and night passed and still the kitty had not been found.

Then Freckie said to Beacon, "You've been all over this rough island, Beacon, chasing rabbits. Go and find Kitty Amber for me. The poor little kitty must be dreadfully hungry by this time."

Beacon's brown eyes looked into his master's gray ones. Then he started off, wagging his tail to say, "I'll take that hard job for your sake."

It was half a day before Beacon came back again, and Freckie watched so anxiously that he hardly wanted to eat his dinner. But after a while Beacon did come. He was walking slowly so as not to get ahead of a weak little half-starved yellow kitty. And Kitty Amber's fur was damp at the neck, showing that Beacon had even carried her over the roughest and steepest rocks.

Freckie gave her warm milk right away and gave Beacon a heaping dish of dinner, too. And he hugged the dog hard as he said, "I wish you could tell me about your hunting today, Beacon. I know it was in very hard places. And I'll never forget that you did it for me and Kitty Amber. And every time I snuggle kitty I'll hug you too."

When the boat came back the next month the men of the crew said, "That boy and dog and cat seem to belong together, so we'll leave Kitty Amber, if you want her."

The Adventures of Waddles

1. WITH CAMERA BABE LUMKINS STOOD AND CALLED AS I APPROACHED THE WOOD.
2. YOU ARE THE BIRD I WANT," SAID HE. "PLEASE SNAP THIS LOVELY SCENE FOR ME."
3. WITH CARE I PHOTOGRAPHED THE PARK, WHICH CAUSED BABE LUMKINS TO REMARK,
4. NOW I AM SURE, MUCH THANKS TO YOU THE SNAPSHOT IS A BIRDS-EYE VIEW.

Motorist Puzzle

The motorist finds he has only enough gasoline to carry him nine miles. Each dot on the map represents a mile. Can you trace the route that the motorist should follow in order to reach the gas station before he runs out of gas?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Quotation Puzzle:

"Happiness is a perfume you cannot pour on others without getting a few drops on yourself."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1931 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The White Man's Opportunity

LORD IRWIN, until lately Viceroy of India, says that the white man's prestige in that country has forever vanished. There is nothing vague or ambiguous, either, in the reasons he gave his English audience the other day for this decline in respect for the Sahib. The defeat of the Russians by the Japanese twenty-five years ago; the employment of Indian troops against white men in the World War, and the influence of the motion picture, he is reported to have affirmed as the direct causes.

It can, of course, be readily argued that there are other contributory factors for this change in a nation's bearing which Lord Irwin so succinctly brought home to his listeners. Widespread education, for instance, has been a cradle for nationalism. Gandhi's militant pacifism, which has elevated him from a mere personality to the status of an institution, has lit fires of patriotism which are bound to leap into an ever-increasing flame of passion for self-government.

The rapid growth of industrialism has brought great numbers of workers to the cities from remote villages and isolated districts, and, whatever the evils of such exodus may be, it has had the inevitable result of stimulating thought through wider contacts. Wherever men congregate the clash of ideas liberates forces that mold the activities of individuals and nations.

The fact remains, however, that Lord Irwin's dictum—particularly in its wider application to other Asiatic peoples—must arrest the attention of every thinking person. We hear less today of the "Yellow Peril" than formerly. Through their own splendid advancement, politically and socially; through the ideals sincerely promulgated at international conferences by their own distinguished statesmen and representatives, those races that are not white have largely succeeded in dispelling that obsessive chimera. But there are still groups in the Occident which are apprehensive that the red banner of Communism and the soap-box oratory of the demagogue may stampede masses of Orientals before they come sufficiently under the influence of that education which shall enable them to choose intelligently between those who are patiently building the structure of international friendship and those who would tear it down as fast as it rises.

Many are the forces for good which the white man has brought to Asia from the time when Disraeli first addressed his Sovereign as "Empress of India" down to the régime of Lord Irwin. During the five problem-filled years of the latter's administration he endeared himself even to ardent proponents of complete banishment of British rule by his sympathetic grasp of India's needs. But Asiatic sensibilities have only too often been rudely shocked by Christendom's apparent readiness to use the sword as readily as the Bible. The evil traffic in narcotics stains Western as well as Eastern escutcheons. Liquor still does its hideous work of destruction and deterioration among the inhabitants of the tropics unprotected from the cupidity of unscrupulous white traders.

And the moving picture! What shall be said of it? Who shall measure its potency for evil? What can be the impressions produced by a "gangster" picture on audiences in Calcutta, in Shanghai or in Tokyo or Bangkok? What must races whose foundations for centuries have rested on the integrity of the family think of the morals of the white man when his movie houses present film after film dealing largely with sensuality and infidelity?

Yes, it is not to be wondered at that the white man's prestige is dimmed in the East. But it need not be extinguished. Rather does the present situation afford him opportunity to prove that his Christianity is not an empty creed, but is a vital animus based on practical application of the Golden Rule among nations. Such opportunity awaits him at the disarmament conference next year by showing the entire world that he means to be done forever with war. When the producers of films more generally discard the spurious and untrue for the fine and wholesome, another great opportunity will have been seized. And the tides of temperance that are rising ever higher will diminish the white man's burden and increase his opportunities for good.

The Budget as a Stabilizer

MR. AVERAGE SPENDER in the United States seems strangely averse to the idea of a budget for personal expenses. Even if he adopts a partial budget for the household, he objects to a more detailed record. It would require too much time; or, it would take the joy out of spending! This attitude may reveal his unwillingness to face the facts about his means. He likes to hope that he soon will own a larger automobile, a more modern refrigerator, a new radio, a better stocked wardrobe, and that he may enjoy numerous luxuries, many of which he would have to forget temporarily if he conformed to an inelastic budget.

His seeking after more and better things which the economist calls "consumers' goods," whether necessities or not, is usually commended. It helps to raise a nation's standard of living. Luxuries of one decade may become necessities the next. Yet, there must be practical limits to his spending. Budget making and observance—such a budget to account for every cent received and spent or saved—over a long period would not make those limits more binding.

Everyone spends according to a certain budget—whether he plans the expenditures in advance or merely reviews them in retrospect when bills must go unpaid. If copies of all these budgets for personal expenses since October, 1929, were obtainable, what an interesting lesson they would contain for Mr. Average Spender! They would show that individuals, like business concerns, trimmed their expenditures in ways they would not have considered before. Some economized because of reduced incomes; some merely because of fear. In the latter cases it would have been better if they had maintained their normal budgets. In any event, many have learned that a thrifty check on outgo is possible, and this might well be remembered when a return of prosperity brings a renewed urge toward flush spending. Consistent personal or family budgeting, over a long period, should tend to stabilize buying and saving, and should tend to make income go farther by applying it better.

More instruction in methods of sound spending is needed. Courses in economics, commerce and business administration apply rather remotely to this subject. The professor of economics, although acquainted with the theories of production and consumption, taxation, business cycles, labor problems and the like, may blunder in budgeting his own salary. He does not attempt to tell students how to spend their money. The instructor in commerce explains how to keep books—the firm's books.

Experience is the main teacher of Mr. Average Spender. Advertising helps him to know what is available and at what price; except in rare instances, it should not be expected to tell him what he can afford. Instead of sales resistance, he needs a full understanding of what his income will purchase within a given time. This would enable him more readily to balance his own pocketbook. In turn, a nation of better balanced purses would be one of steadier and more dependable buyers.

Modern Versus Antique in Furniture

IS MODERN furniture as beautiful as furniture of the past? A debatable question. The lover of antiques says that it is not; the modernist that it is. Possibly most people, however, while acknowledging that modern copies of antiques possess a surface beauty, believe that furniture of the past is more beautifully designed and more sturdily constructed than furniture manufactured today. To this, authorities on furniture take vigorous exception.

They declare that present-day furniture compares more than favorably with furniture made in centuries past. Modern factories operate dry kilns which reduce the moisture in wood to as low as 5 per cent. By the old-fashioned, air-seasoning method the moisture content could hardly be reduced below 14 or 15 per cent. The kiln-dried lumber is said better to resist shrinking, splitting or warping under varying temperature and humidity conditions.

In modern furniture factories; also, machines can be set to cut, drill, or join to the accuracy of one-thousandth of an inch, a record which the craftsman of bygone days could hardly surpass. Nor is the assumption correct that most furniture today is made exclusively by machine processes. There is a vast amount of handwork done, especially on the more expensive types.

As for the design of present-day furniture, many of the pieces now being selected by people of discernment and small pocketbooks are copies of the finest work of Sheraton, Chippendale and other famous craftsmen. Especially authentic, too, are many copies of the exquisitely simple early Colonial furniture so much in vogue now. What is more, the methods of mass production result in the public obtaining beautifully designed and sturdily constructed furniture at an extremely low price.

Thus, Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, states that never has furniture been so reasonably priced as now, and that greater values are to be had than at any time during the last sixteen years. Furniture prices are 25 per cent lower than they were in 1930 and 50 per cent lower than in 1929.

Considering these facts, the question of whether antique or modern furniture is the more beautiful may be ignored for a still greater consideration: In the past, beautiful furniture was expensive and available to only a few; now it is reasonably priced and can be enjoyed by many.

Rescuing the Reichsbank

THOUGH the debt holiday has not yet come into effect, the mere proposal set all kinds of agencies to work strengthening Germany. One of the most practical aids in this direction is the $100,000,000 credit which the world's principal banks have placed at the disposal of the Reichsbank. Of more than usual interest is the extent of the participation of the United States Federal Reserve System. Its share will be $25,000,000, and it will be secured by gold now in transit to New York from Germany.

This arrangement is no new development in Federal Reserve policy. Under Section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act of 1914, the Reserve banks may buy foreign bills of exchange or make loans on the security of gold. For eleven years these powers lay dormant. Then, as part of the post-war program of currency stabilization, a $200,000,000 credit was set up in 1925 for the Bank of England. Though it was not used, the operation set the precedent, and similar assistance has been successively rendered to the central banks in Poland, Belgium, Italy, Rumania and Austria, the last-named transaction taking place as recently as a month ago.

Now the Reichsbank has been added to the list of Federal Reserve borrowers. The credit, as is usual in such operations, is only for a short period, the maturity date being the middle of July, or less than a month hence. At the same time it will help the German bank tide over its most pressing commitments until foreign capital begins to come back. Since the end of May, when the flight of capital from Germany got under way, the Reichsbank has lost about $250,000,000 in gold and $25,000,000 in foreign currencies. Consequently its gold reserves have been pulled down almost to the legal minimum required to cover its currency notes.

This is the kind of service which the world's central banks should always stand ready to offer. In the present case the international credit to Germany will do more than simply relieve the pressure on the Reichsbank. It will point the way for the frightened capital of private bankers. If these bankers can extend long-term accommodation, so much the better.

Scotland's Rural Problem

THE first returns of the census show that Scotland's population, now standing at 4,842,554, has declined by nearly 40,000 in ten years. This in itself is not perhaps a matter for regret, for economists are agreed that Great Britain is over- rather than under-populated. But the fact that the whole of the decline is in the country districts cannot be ignored; the numbers in the towns have indeed actually risen in most cases. Edinburgh's population, for example, has increased by 18,734 since 1921 and Glasgow's by 36,890.

The flooding of the labor market with multitudes of new recruits from the agricultural districts adds fresh difficulties to a situation that in itself is far from satisfactory. Any scheme, therefore, for redistributing the population of Scotland in a more ideal fashion than obtains at present is sure of a sympathetic reception. One such plan is being sponsored by F. A. Macquisten, a member of Parliament, who is bringing forward a measure for educating the children of townspeople, of their own free will, in the country, largely along agricultural lines. If this proposal meets with the success that it deserves, its adoption may help considerably to neutralize the drift from the country to the town.

Scotland has one difficulty in which it is almost certainly unique. It has for generations exported, instead of keeping, its best stock. The ubiquitous Scot is to be found at the head of enterprises all over the globe. Generally speaking, the Scotsmen who have left their native country have been, unlike many emigrants, its ablest and most enterprising citizens. This has been due largely to the rich rewards which England and her colonies have always been ready to confer upon them. At present, for example, the heads of both the English church and state come from beyond the border. Now, it is not good for any country to be systematically denuded of her best ability, and any signs of a revival of national life in Scotland likely to make her more attractive to her most promising sons and daughters are to be eagerly welcomed. The formation of the Scottish National Party may be accounted one of these signs, and the Scottish National Development Council another. In any case, the full significance of the decline in Scotland's population cannot be properly appreciated until it is known how much of it is due to emigration, particularly to the Dominions and the United States.

When to Water a Garden

ALONG about twilight is the best of all possible times for the watering of lawns. Of course, there is something to be said for sunrise, or not later than seven in the morning—but toward twilight is the best time of all. Turf and blossom are more grateful then, it would seem, and the sun cannot drink greedily of the cup that is offered to the garden. After the heat and haste of the day it is very quiet where the shrubs are, and the asters. Time is slow and peaceful, and one who waters the garden is kin to time. He drinks of the quietude and the shadow as the garden drinks of the spray. He is very near to a thought then that he cannot name. Perhaps the name of the thought is peace. Along about twilight.

However you may regard the day, it is not without its exactions. It makes demands, even of happiness, and of growth—as the sun requires progress and cheer of the garden—and these incline the suburbanite to the watering of his lawn. There is no toil in this, but only a change that is vaguely, surely restful. It cannot truly be called an occupation. Rather it is an accompaniment to reflection, and gentleness of spirit is engendered thereby.

It is so much simpler to see things truly when the stress of the day is past. That which was great at noon is strangely, comfortingly dwarfed at twilight in the garden; and that which was minor at an earlier hour is perceived in its real relation to the day, so that the gardener smiles as he gives drink to the dahlias. A hummingbird moth will come to the vine on the trellis—strange, lunar, breathlessly beautiful.

It will be cool in the garden then, and the flowers will be losing themselves in the gathering night. Blue flowers and scarlet enter the darkness as though they were born to it, but the white ones persist. It cannot be that a white flower ever is quite lost in the night.

Across the street a neighbor will be turning on the radio. But that isn't music. No. He is trying again. Yes, it is true that sometimes, for memory's sake, they play an old and well-remembered song. Listen. The song is ended. And what becomes of songs that are taken by the night, when one is turning off the water? So to stand on the lawn for a moment, grateful for the garden—for the day, and the evening and the dark. At seven in the morning the hour is favorable to the watering of lawns—but along about twilight is the best time of all.

Editorial Notes

Item for tourists intending to visit China: By recent decree of the Ministry of the Interior, it is no longer proper to kowtow to government officials. In meeting such an official the polite tourist, instead of kneeling and touching the floor with his forehead, will keep on his two feet and make three nice bows.

Peach production this year is estimated at 46 per cent more than that of 1930, so thin excuses for thick pie crusts will not be accepted.

One person who does not balk at taking orders is a salesman.

Sonny Chooses a Costume

HAD he been born in New Orleans, Sonny would have worn, for his first carnival suit, a white flannel rabbit costume, when he was one year old. As it happened, he was big enough to select the masquerade for his first carnival. "I want a p'liceman suit," he said. In other words, he was three. By the time he was four, all policemen were "cops"—he was playing "cops 'n robbers."

But in those days (Sonny was the first child) Mother thought Sonny's carnival suit should show that he liked some story she had told or read to him; it should be a romantic costume.

"You don't want to be a policeman," she advised him. "Why don't you be an Indian, or a Dutch boy, or somebody we have read about?"

His exaggerated scowl, which had appeared at the beginning of Mother's remark, faded as Sonny said: "Then I'll be Christopher Robin."

"That wouldn't be a costume," Mother explained. "No one would know whom you were dressed like. Then you would be just any little English boy."

"Then I'll be a p'liceman," murmured Sonny with relief.

* * *

Mother said no more then. That night at story time she read:

> Little Indian, Sioux or Crow,
> Little frosty Eskimo,
> Little Turk or Japanee,

to Sonny, with additional remarks about the picturesqueness of their lives and customs. She read a few lines from Hiawatha, of his hunting expedition, and how the little animals said, "Do not shoot me, Hiawatha."

The next morning Sonny and Mother stood by the costume counter where a salesgirl wore a jaunty sailor cap and gypsy beads.

"See this lovely Indian suit, Sonny," coaxed Mother. "Look at the feathers on the headdress."

"Hm," Sonny murmured dubiously.

"The bow and arrow come with it," volunteered the sailor-gypsy girl. Mother gave her a smile of appreciation.

"Just one arrow?" asked Sonny.

"One is enough," smiled Mother. ("Maybe too many," she added to herself, remembering another bow and arrow Sonny had had not so long ago.)

"We will take the Indian suit; size three," said Mother.

As they turned to leave, Sonny saw and clung to a p'liceman suit. "Oh, Mother," he pleaded, "the badge and club come with it. And the whistle!"

"Do you mind?" asked Mother with a look of resignation. The salesgirl didn't mind at all, so the exchange was made. Sonny was a p'liceman.

* * *

Sonny was four. It was the week before carnival. Mother had unpacked last year's suit and was brushing it.

"I think you can wear this again," she told Sonny. "It seems to be large enough."

"Huh!" exclaimed Sonny, not too politely, "Who wants to be a cop? I'm going to be an Indian. Whe-ee-ee! I'm a redskin and I live in a wigwam."

Sonny had spent the preceding summer in Cambridge. Though the Indians had left that part of the country many years before they moved from the section where Sonny lived, and though there were still a few Indians not many miles from his southern home, he seemed much nearer to them in Cambridge. "Mother, did the Indians hunt right here," he asked, "right here, where these car tracks are? Did they bother people who lived at Harvard Square?"

He never tired of hearing the stories of the settlers' children, how they hid under huge pots, and then made the pots move to frighten the Indians. How the bewildered Indians fled from jack-o'-lanterns. How father carried a gun to church to protect his family; carried a gun to the field when he cultivated his crop. Sonny admired the Pilgrim father, and there were Pilgrim suits for carnival. But Sonny was not a Pilgrim. He was an Indian.

* * *

"Here is your kiss," said Sonny, handing Mother her thimble. Yes, he had had Peter Pan read to him with a few pages skipped because he was five. He loved that cocky boy, Peter Pan. But did he want to be dressed like Peter Pan for carnival? Oh, no!

"No little children love me," said Captain Hook, of the pirate ship, the Jolly Roger. Perhaps he was right. But Sonny admired him and all his brothers who flew the black flag.

"Mother, I want to be a pirate this year," he announced long before carnival.

Sonny's favorite picnicking spot was on a little inlet from Bayou Barataria, where moss-draped live-oaks had sheltered the boats of Jean and Pierre Lafitte, the pirates of the Gulf Coast, and where, so he had been told, even Sonny might find buried Spanish gold at the roots of almost any palmetto plant if he only dug deep enough.

Don Durk of Dowdee, too, was one of Sonny's heroes because

> ..... Dowdee had a purple tatoo;
> And stuck in his belt where he buckled it through,
> Were a dagger, a dirk and a squizzamaroo,
> For fierce was the pirate Dowdee.

Of course Sonny was a carnival pirate that year.

* * *

"No, you be Will Scarlet and Jackie can be Little John," came Sonny's voice from the back yard, "because I am going to be Robin Hood myself. I'm going to be Robin Hood for carnival. I'm going to be Robin Hood for a year. We'll rob the rich as they pass through the forest—those banana trees are the forest—and give what we get to the poor."

So Sonny had a suit of Lincoln's green, with a red feather in his cap, and he taught the other boys of the neighborhood how to "notch a bolt."

He was six.

* * *

From the bathroom came hoarse and muffled cries. Mother listened outside the door. Sonny was seven.

"Sir Turquine and Sir Lancelot leaped at each other like wild boars," demonstrated Sonny to Little Brother. "Now, I'll be Sir Lancelot and you be Sir Gawaine," he ordered.

"No, let me be Slancelot," said Little Brother.

"Sir Gawaine had the power of a witch until noon," urged Sonny.

"But," protested Mother to Sonny later, "I have never seen a knight's carnival suit."

"Well, you can make one." Sonny had great confidence in Mother's ingenuity.

Tin foil and an old silver-cloth frock of Mother's made a suit of armor that pleased Sonny. True, not everyone knew what he was that year. But he did.

He was Sir Lancelot.

* * *

Little Brother was three. When he was one, he had been a bunny in a fuzzy suit that enveloped him completely. It could be used to sleep in later. When he was two, he was a farmer boy; the overalls and straw hat could be played in throughout the summer. Mother had to think of things like that. But he was three now. He was big enough to select his own carnival suit.

"Why not be a sailor?" suggested Mother. (She had seen lovely little sailor suits on sale, two pair of pants, too.)

"No, I want to be a p'liceman," said Little Brother.

He was.

M. C. S.

Notes From Paris

Pronunciation Course Offered

THOSE who wish to improve their French pronunciation can take advantage of the holiday courses offered by the Institut de Phonétique of the University of Paris, 19 rue des Bernardins. Two series of lessons are being given this year, the first from July 13 to Aug. 1, and the second from Aug. 3 to Aug. 22. Lessons from two to three hours long are given every day except Saturday, preferably in the afternoon. They include a general course in the theory of phonetics, auditions, practical exercises in pronunciation and conversation, exercises in diction with special reference to the reading of French verse, and elementary lessons in experimental phonetics. For some of the exercises the auditors are divided into small groups. Use is made of the phonograph, especially with disks registered by the institute's Musée de la Parole. The fee for the course is 250 francs ($10). A certificate can be obtained by those whose attendance has been regular, and there is an optional examination for those who desire a special certificate. The institute publishes La Revue de Phonétique, a collection of volumes and pamphlets, a Bibliothèque Musicale, and a collection of phonograph records.

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Indian Display For Boy Scouts

The Boy Scouts of Paris, and as many other people as were interested, had an opportunity to see fires kindled by rubbing sticks in true American Indian fashion at the Trocadéro during the exhibit of the collections brought back by Paul Coze from his mission to North America. There was also real Indian music every afternoon at 5 o'clock. There were bows and arrows, feathered headdresses, painted buffalo skins, moccasins and other objects characteristic of the Wild West, as well as the paintings of M. Coze and sketches by Raymond Gid. The mission made a long journey through remote parts of Canada, and brought back rich treasures for the Ethnographical Museum of the Trocadéro.

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New Edition Of Old Dictionary

The first volume of the eighth edition of the French Academy's dictionary has, after about half a century of preparation, made its appearance. It comprises all words which are considered to be worthy of the French language, from A to Can. The complete work is expected to be ready by the end of 1934. The academy's first dictionary appeared in 1694 and has been followed by successive editions in 1718, 1740, 1762, 1798, 1835 and 1877. One of the collaborators on the fourth edition was Voltaire. The dictionary is the court beyond which there is no appeal.

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Strassburger Prize Awarded

The Strassburger prize of $1000, awarded each year for the best articles appearing in the French press which tend to maintain and fortify the cordial relations between France and America, was won this year by Paul Achard, in recognition of a series entitled "Tête-à-Tête Avec l'Amérique," published in the Paris newspaper l'Ordre. The articles followed immediately after a similar series by the same author in the Ami du Peuple which has been published in book form under the title "Un Oeil Neuf sur l'Amérique." M. Achard's articles, although they made no mention of any other author, were really written as a refutation of the opinions expressed by Georges Duhamel in a book which criticized America as entirely given to speed and having no time for culture. "I tried to show," explained M. Achard, "that the United States is not entirely a kingdom of bootleggers, and to describe the work of its colleges, its museums and cultural institutions." The committee which awarded the prize consisted of André François-Poncet, Undersecretary of State for National Economy; Léon Bailby, Emile Hanriot, Georges Lechartier, André Maurois, Pierre Mille and Paul Reboux. The award was established in 1929 by Ralph B. Strassburger, Pennsylvania publisher.

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Boys and Girls Act as Envoys

Col. James A. Moss, president of the United States Flag Association, has been in Paris making arrangements for the visit of ten or twelve American girls and boys, to be known as "American Envoys of Friendship," who will visit France in July, after a visit to England. They are expected in Paris in time to participate in the Bastille Day celebrations, July 14. Extensive preparations are being made for giving them a good time. They will visit Versailles, Fontainebleau, Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood, and the Colonial Exposition authorities are planning a Children's Day, when the boys and girls of Paris schools can greet their American comrades in the reproduction of George Washington's home at Mount Vernon, which serves as American headquarters at the exposition. Among the eminent personages who will assure these envoys a hearty welcome are Walter E. Edge, United States Ambassador; M. Charléty, rector of the university; Jean de Castellane, president of the Municipal Council; Mario Roustan, Minister of Public Instruction; Col. T. Bentley Mott, who has written a biography of former Ambassador Herrick; Maj. René Lhopital, former aide-de-camp of Marshal Foch, and Mrs. Henry Alvah Strong, honorary chaperon of the group.

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Prize Essays To Earn Trips

A trip to Geneva and return, with all expenses paid during a sojourn of one week at the League of Nations' headquarters, is being offered by the peace school of the weekly magazine l'Europe Nouvelle to the directors of each of sixteen normal schools in France, and also to the student in each of these schools who makes the best showing in an essay competition. The subjects on which candidates will be asked to write include such topics as: relations between nations and states, solidarity and antagonism, war and peace, arbitration, and the League of Nations. A jury consisting of university professors and publicists will pass upon the merits of the essays submitted. The purpose of these scholarships is to familiarize a large number of prospective teachers with the organization and operation of the League of Nations. In addition to the more serious work which will be accomplished by scholarship holders, a program of entertainments which includes an evening at the Opéra in Paris and sight-seeing excursions in the vicinity of Geneva has been arranged.